The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN.

The Cuban Question Further Discussed by Spanish Journals.

Proceedings in the British Parliament.

Preparations for the Darien Canal Survey.

Mexican and West Indian News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 17.—The Times prints the City of Boston cancel, uncorrected, this morning.

The underwriters have entered seven guineas premium on the overdue steamer Suwarrow, while the premium on the City of Boston has again been reduced.

The question put by Sir J. Pakington, in the House of Commons, in regard to the inward overloading of the City of Boston, has elicited a reply from the Board of Trade, rendering extended inquiry for the loading of ships.

Mr. Southerby, a book auctioneer, to-day sold a copy of Shakspeare's Works, first folio edition, for 3000 sterling.

The Post says the false report of the arrival of the City of Boston originated at the Stock Exchange in this city. There is universal indignation at the commission of the cruel hoax.

Mr. A. C. Wilson, Agent of the Associated Press of London, published the following card:

"At dawn, yesterday, a copy of a private telegram was handed to me by the Government Supplement of the Stock Exchange telegraphic office, announcing the arrival of the City of Boston, at Queenstown, in tow of the City of Dublin. The Associated Press telegram was corrected by cheaper, a course not unusual in cases of a proposed change in the telegraph office. The news was accepted here without question. The witness examination was manifested in the exchanges of Liverpool, and excited crowds gathered under the windows of Lloman's office. Equal excitement and enthusiasm pervaded all the exchanges of London.

(Signed) "ALEXANDER C. WILSON,
"Agent Associated Press."

LONDON, March 17.—The session of the House of Lords was very short, with no business of importance.

In the Commons, Mr. Lefevre replied to Sir J. Pakington, relative to overloading the steamer City of Boston. He said the managers of the Inman line positively denied that the steamer was overladen with corn to the extent of 10,000 bushels. They believed her still afloat.

Mr. Monsell, Under Secretary for the Colonies, in reply to a question, said he most decline to express an opinion at present on the troubles in the Red River district. He would say, however, that a delegation had gone from Canada to arrange matters; and, further, that he expectated the Quebec provinces from all responsibility in the insurrection.

Mr. Gladstone, in replying to Mr. Moore, said the Fenian prisoners were well treated, but the government counted an inquiry on the subject. Two of the prisoners had certainly gone mad, and been released. One of them, Mullaney, confined in the Clerkenwell affair,—was slowly recovering, so the Fenian prisoners, he said, was untimely, in the presence of continued violence. The tranquility of Ireland was an essential preliminary. When loyal men are able to perform their duties without fear, their authority will be respected.

Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, gave notice of a bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland. In his remarks he recapitulated the outrages of which Ireland had been committed, yet two murderers only had been brought to justice. The agrarian offences since then have aggregated nearly 1000 of blackening character and unlawful oaths. The government needed more power to repress lawlessness in Ireland, which was mainly the fault of Parliament. The bill limits the possession of arms to holders of game licenses; imprisonment at hard labor for two years to be the punishment for the offence of being out at night, in proclaimed districts supposed seaders of threatening outrages, the accused, and night travellers subjected to imprisonment. The Habeas Act to be closed at sunset.

Gladstone intimate on the bill followed, in which Messrs. Bergase, Connolly, and Patton participated.

Subsequently Mr. Gladstone replied to the remarks of Mr. Chanley, denying that his Lancashire speech had caused the state of feeling now existing in Ireland, and denouncing it.

A resolution respecting the question of retirement of naval officers was rejected after a short debate.

LONDON, March 17.—Mr. Bruce, Secretary of the Home Department, has refused to petition for the release of Colonel Burke, the American Fenian convict. The reason assigned is that Burke participated in the blowing-up of the Clerkenwell Prison.

The health of John Bright is improving.

LONDON, March 17.—The general party for the recommendation that the Admiralty reprimand on a digitly suspended, citing as a reason therefor the purpose: to discover schools in Ireland, to procure school house sites.

LONDON, March 17.—Admiral Sir Edward Belcher opens the Board of Trade to investigate the logs of vessels arriving over the supposed track of the City of Boston.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 17.—The controversy among the newspapers relative to the cession of Cuba to the United States continues. Some argue that now that the insurrection has been quelled and the authority of Spain properly asserted, it would be better to cede Cuba, and thus avoid internal trouble hereafter. Other journals contend that it would be a pity for gold, but for Spanish interests, and others still are opposed to all agitation of the question at present.

FRANCE.

LONDON, March 17.—It is said that the Emperor has consented to arbitrate in the Tornado case.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte has been acquitted in the Bonaparte-Noir homicide case. Louis Noir announced to-day that he has not been admitted as a *partie civil* against Prince Bonaparte.

AUSTRIA.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Herald correspondence gives the speeches made by some of the first statesmen of Austria, at a dinner given in honor of the birthday banquet of Mr. Joy, in Vienna. Baron Beiles, while he perfectly appreciated the difficulties in the way of Austrian progression, yet he trust the motto of the great republic across the ocean: "Unity and Freedom, will always be and remain sacred. Unity and freedom are the two main ones. Unity and freedom, the two main only element of strength, the last is the great principle of progress."

It is noteworthy that at the banquet the Ambassadors of all the chief powers of Europe united in compliments to America.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, March 1.—It is stated that there is no doubt of the ratification of the treaty between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The steamer Nipsic, with the Darien Surveying Expedition aboard, returned from Port Pin, yesterday, and sailed for Aspinwall next morning.

Alexander Thompson has obtained a concession from the Legislature of Chiriqui to build an interoceanic railroad between Boscos del Toro and Golfo-nuo.

Several citizens have been arrested and imprisoned for conspiring to assassinate the President and Commander-in-Chief. Considerable revolutionary party were completely defeated, January 26, near the capital, and their leader killed.

Several important railroad contracts have been entered lately the Guatamalan Government.

The Pacific Railroad Company of Panama concluded a loan of $4,500,000 from Henry Meiggs.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Times' Havana correspondent writes that the correspondence of Gen. Prim, which has been captured near Vera Cruz, by documents contained a great deal of interesting information about the insurrection, proving beyond a doubt that Prince Carada has gone to Camaguay to assume the chief generalship of the Cubans, and also that arms and ammunition, and necessary clothing, are very scarce; but the idea of highest importance contained in the letters of Antonio Hernandez Vaze and General Salome Hernandez to General Carlos Rada, announcing that they have formed independent clubs in opposition to affiancism. It appears that they are to oppose annexation to the United States under any circumstances.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 9, via HAVANA, March 17.—Revolutionary movements all on the wane. Government officials are becoming more overbearing, and peaceful citizens are abused. Much public corruption has come to light. Three prominent ex-state officers have been imprisoned for forgery.

Schlosser, German Charge de Affaire, has left to attend the session of the Zollverein, and explain the commercial treaty with Mexico.

The current expenses of the Mexican Government exceed the one-half, the revenues.

General Guadarraue has surrendered to Juarez's officers. The State of San Luis Potosi is entirely free of revolution. The insurgents in that State rebelled against their jailors, who were compelled to fly for their lives.

CITY OF MEXICO via HAVANA, March 17.—A heavy battle is reported between the Potosi revolutionists and government troops. At first the revolutionists were successful, but they were afterwards beaten and compelled to fly before a superior charge of the troops. Three hundred prisoners were killed, and 1,500 taken prisoners. General Cadena and Huerta escaped with the most. General Toledo has not been heard from since the battle, that is left of the formidable force recently menacing the government.

Prominent Americans have gone forth for the purpose of concentrating the revolutionists in Michoacan. Escobedo is ordered to turn his attention there. The revolutionists have disappeared from Guadalajara. Two merchants in that state have offered the government commander a voluntary loan.

The revolutionary officers, also, who left the state of Jalisco during the last few weeks, have been mostly captured and killed.

Weather Items.

SPRINGFIELD, March 17.—For three days the weather has been very fine, and farmers have put the day in now quite forward. The ground is in good condition, and the fall wheat is looking very well. The frost has not left effect on the railroads. The train down from Chicago, at 4 o'clock this morning, did not reach here until nine this afternoon, having been twice stuck in the snow drifts. The train from Decatur, March 17.—The snow storm commenced here at 2 o'clock. The roof of the depot was thrown on the grill shed, but just night from the depot of Mr. Wm. Wright, which Mr. Lincoln used and so long every day.

BLOOMINGTON, March 17.—The storm continues. The snow was and heavily packed. All trains due here last night arrived this morning, with the exception of the Chicago and Danville passenger. It is believed the train will not be in before 11 or 12 o'clock to-morrow evening.

The roof of a carpenter shop on Grove street, avenue was crushed by the weight of snow to-day. One of the wards fell upon an adjoining dwelling, crushing a leg of a little girl. Mr. Lee's Big Brick Building, in the rear of the Pantagraph office, was crushed in, but not totally. Several barns and other outbuildings were blown down.

BUFFALO, March 17.—The storm continues. The Lake Shore and Western trains are running slowly, but the Grand Trunk trains are six hours late. The Central road is 6 to 8 hour beyond Buffalo. No trains on the Erie Road since yesterday. Mails all behind.

RENSSELAER, N. Y., March 17.—The snow is the heaviest of the season. Five trains on the Hoosac Road are here, and cannot proceed eastward. The Troy and Boston Road is blocked. Two hundred trains will be started this morning, for to-morrow morning. The trains of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Road were behind yesterday, but will be on time this morning. Mail trains are reported of the Susquehanna and Albany trains.

Commodore Vanderbilt, President of the Meteorology Observatory was blown down during the night.

HELENA, March 17.—Another heavy snow storm is raging here. Mail stages from Fort Benton are refused. At a later hour Mayor Ellison applied by order to Sheriff Fisher, of Lewis and Clark counties, and but was refused. Cannon claiming that he was an officer of the United States, and not expected by a process from the court. Cannon, who had plaintiff in the case, Mr. Cannon, who presented to swear in Special Constables to execute the process, and Sheriff Fisher, who twenty colored men, which then swore in the Sheriff and Mayor, and the Sheriff and Mayor, in turn swore in twenty colored men, who

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FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1870.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURE.

When we stated that the cracks and crevices and fissures, the sportive deviations from plumb and level so frequently met in our Chicago buildings, were perhaps premeditated by our architects,—that they were probably referred to when their contracts spoke of "whatever may be necessary for the full completion of this building, according to the true intent, meaning, and spirit of these plans and specifications, *whether it be therein drawn or specified or not*, etc., etc.,"—we little thought that this assertion would be officially verified over the signature of the President of the Chicago Chapter, American Institute of Architects, and his most distinguished colleagues, reinforced by our excellent City Engineer. We presume, however, that Mr. Chesbrough signed that paper believing, in the simplicity of his heart, that a statement, in THE TRIBUNE, particularly if confirmed by the words of three of our oldest architects, must be true, even if he is fain to confess that "There is a vast difference between an architect and an engineer." We refer our readers to Section 7 of that report:

"7. That the walls of the building have settled, does not, in our judgment, impair their strength, nor is the amount of settlement much, if any, greater than in other buildings of the size."

We consider this worthy of that shining light in the architectural profession, Mr. Pecksniff. While stating that settlement of walls is something which occurs in every building, they omit the very important fact, that the aim and end of all *good* constructors is not so much to *prevent* settling, as to produce *uniform* settling of all the parts of the structure; so that, the relative position of the various parts of the building toward each other remaining the same, the occurrence of cracks becomes an impossibility. That this is possible is proved by numerous buildings as heavy, if not heavier, than the Court House. THE TRIBUNE Building is one of these. Another may be seen in the same glance with the Court House. We mean the Merchants' Insurance Company's Building. There are several piers on the LaSalle street front of that building which are as heavily loaded as the heaviest of the Court House. Others are lighter. A careful computation of the weights to be borne by the different piers and walls, and a careful adjustment of the widths of the different foundations to these weights, has resulted in absolutely uniform settling of the different parts. The contractors of that building are not deploring the bad character of Chicago soil, for the simple reason that they took the necessary precautions for preventing the results which follow the careless builder on every soil. Like those, there are numerous other buildings in this city which prove that Chicago soil is good soil to build on if you only know how. We only mention these, because we write in the one, and the other is so convenient for comparison with the [illegible] wing. Mr. Van Osdel is kind [illegible] is erected on us that THE TRIBUNE Building [illegible] a further confession [illegible] never a similar building [illegible] the "true intent and m[illegible] of it. This is [illegible] ifications. We are much oblige[illegible] said about for the suggestion. We will endeavor to see to it that his prophecy is not fulfilled.

An examination, which promises to be thorough, has been ordered by a committee of the Board of Supervisors into the character of the new Court House. We will state, in advance of such professional examination, what, from a common sense point of view, seem to be the defects in the foundations of the structure. [illegible] in no attempt toward proportioning the bearing surface of the foundations to the weight they have to support. This causes unequal settling, greater in the portions in which the foundations are narrow in proportion to the superincumbent weight, than in those which are wide.

Second. In many places, the trenches which received the bottom bed of concrete were wider than the concrete, which was confined to its proper width by boards. With the greatest care, it is impossible to prevent portions of slow-setting and defective cement from going into work of this kind. This makes portions of the foundations softer and more yielding than others. Were all, however, firmly packed into a trench cut in "hard-pan," this would not do any harm, as the softer portions could not escape. But where they are only confined by an inch board, the inevitable consequence of the loading of the foundation is that the softer portions are crushed until they fill the trench, while those which are hard retain their shape. This was probably the cause of some of the "settlements" which occurred during the progress of the work.

Third. The columns in the interior of the building were too far apart, the girders resting on them too light, and the walls placed on these girders ridiculously heavy. The "sagging" of the girders in the middle was an inevitable result. This, of course, caused the partition walls to break away from the outside ones. Finally, portions of the outside walls were needlessly thick. Besides a reckless waste of money, there was a reckless waste of precious material, which, to the conscience of the truly economical builder, appears a reckless disregard of the bounty Nature has given us. It seems like robbing future generations to put into useless piles the costly material of which they are to build their homes. Besides, this inordinate thickness of wall would have required a foundation so much wider than the rest, that the architect may well have shrunk from burying so much precious material in the ground.

We will, in conclusion, again call the attention of the public to one of the most silly affectations we have seen for years. Under the main entrance to the west wing a "reversed arch" is turned, ostensibly for the purpose of preventing too great a pressure upon the soil under the piers on each side of that arch, by distributing the same over the entire width of the opening. This would have been very well. But immediately below this is another arch, which returns the pressure transferred by the reversed arch back to the piers from which it was taken. As the thing stands, both are superfluous, particularly as one of them has cracked, because one pier has settled more than the other.

Priestly authority in Italy has evidently its most indefatigable and relentless hater in the person of Garibaldi. From being himself a hero of anti-Papal plots and battles; in which he got worsted, and came very near getting hemp, he has turned novelist; and in his story, The Rule of the Monk; or Rome in the Nineteenth Century, for which Bonner would doubtless have paid the first price if he could have got it for the *Ledger*,—the General has all those [illegible] advantages over the monks which fate has denied him in some of his personal efforts. In his novel the priests are as villainous as Holy Orders can well make them; but just when the lascivious Cardinal Procopio, aided by his base tools, the reverend villain Gianni, and the fiend Father Ignazio, would have abducted the beautiful Cecilia, daughter of the humble and unbelieving sculptor, the gentlemanly robber Attilio, and the noble bandit Orazio, and the high-toned thief Muzio, rush to her rescue, and, by the valor of these chivalrous outlaws, the noble lady is preserved from the contamination of the horrible *religieuse*. This illustrates how much wiser it is to be a novelist than a General, for if the heroic Garibaldi had undertaken to perform all the heroism which results so successfully in his romance, the priest would have got the better of the bandits, and Attilio, Orazio, and Muzio would have got "catawampously chawed up,"—at least in the Italy of to-day, where, as Garibaldi remarks, Christianity is getting reconstructed. Whereas heretofore it has rested upon the fact that God became man, hereafter, by the grace of Pio Nono, its foundation is to be that a man has become God.

WAREHOUSES AND RAILROADS.

We have endeavored to second the efforts of the Board of Trade in its movement to bring the warehousemen to terms, and we have been somewhat disappointed that the board itself has failed to employ all the means within its reach to accomplish the rightful and just ends which it has sought to attain. Under the existing Warehouse law, as interpreted by the Supreme Court in the case of Vincent *et al. vs.* The Chicago & Alton Railroad, railroads are obliged to deliver grain where it is consigned, or permit it to be unloaded on the track, if the owner or consignee so desires. It is said that the railroads frequently refuse to comply with the law, but this is not the fault of the warehousemen. We presume they take all the advantages they can get, whether from the railroads or otherwise. Parties suffering from any violation of the law in this respect, should either enforce the law in every case, each for himself, or combine and prosecute the various roads for failure to deliver as the law directs. "But," says the commission merchant, "you would not have me begin a suit against a wealthy corporation, like any of our railroads, for the benefit of my one correspondent in Iowa or Wisconsin. My commissions are $3.50, and my appearance in court would cost several hundred, though I am sure to win the suit and oblige the railroad to comply with the law, which they defy simply because they believe might is right, and they are the strongest." Certainly not; but, we ask, for what purpose are you a member of the Board of Trade, or for what does that organization exist if not to promote the general welfare of the trade and commerce of this city, draw business to it, and see that it is encouraged in coming by being fairly and honorably dealt with, and the best interest of property shipped here for a market, and of its owners, subserved? The Board of Trade is numerous, wealthy, and strong; its mandates should carry equal weight, at least, with that of any railroad company, or all of them together, and, if the roads set the law at defiance, the Board of Trade should resolve to enforce it. Its resolve would be equal to an enforcement, for when the roads should discover they had strength opposed to them, besides equal or greater numbers, they would come down with a rush. For it is evident that no railroad, or combination of roads, will care to have such opinions of their acts as that pronounced by His Honor Judge Lawrence, in the case above cited, often repeated, or incur the liability under the statute of 1867, especially as the roads must pay the costs, with the attorneys' fees of the complainant. If a numerical majority of the Board of Trade are dead-beats, acting in the interest of the warehousemen and receiving pay from them, let the solvent and responsible members withdraw and start a new board. Let anything be done rather than the dead-and-alive policy which has hitherto prevailed. For, however stringent may be the proposed action of the Constitutional Convention,—and we hope it may be stringent,—everything depends at last upon the enforcement of law.

The warehousemen deny that there is any combination between them whatever. They say that rates of storage are as low as they can afford it, and if merchants don't believe it let them build a warehouse and try it, for there is nothing to prevent their getting whatever grain is consigned to them, if the Board of Trade or the merchants separately will enforce the law on the railroads; or, if they do not care to build warehouses, enforce the law and sell their grain on the track, which would oblige the warehousemen to store it at a less rate or not store it at all. If we are right in these conclusions, then are the receivers and shippers, with the Board of Trade, losing valuable time, and losing sight of one remedy for the abuses which are acknowledged by all to exist somewhere. The warehousemen [illegible] completely lodged and fortified behind smoked [illegible], and can only be dislodged and position taken by [illegible] the roads from the law, and insisting up[illegible] of open defiance of all grain to such houses as they [illegible] with or without the consent of owner or consignee.

[illegible] several conference committees of Directors and members with the warehousemen, and the constant sessions of the Directors, aided by first-class legal talent, have seemed only to exhaust the Directors and their legal advisers; and the aforesaid warehousemen are found still self-possessed and undisturbed, fortified by the railroads, and in return taking the curses which the railroads ought to share, planted on the strict letter of the law, and declining to abandon the letter for the spirit, even when they admit they might if they chose. "We are obeying the law strictly," they say. "Enforce it on the roads, and then you can't complain of us. You now have Inspectors in the house and on the track. They grade the grain in and out, direct into what bins it shall be stored when received, and from what bins it shall be drawn when shipped, and record the same, which, if done as required by the Board of Trade, is a perfect and complete registration independent of us, as should be all police regulations to prevent fraud on our part. And, to this end, Inspectors and owners have complete access to our houses, and their grain in the houses, at all times during business hours. If not so, name the men, and the house, and not condemn all alike where a part, at least, hold to the rule. Enforce the laws and rules you now have before passing more to remain a dead letter on your statute books. Thus you may secure open competition in the storage and handling of grain, through which lies the correction of all the abuses complained of. No shipper of grain to this market, when he can send it where he chooses, will long send it where they do not handle it to suit him; and no warehouseman (whatever he may prefer) will fail to handle grain fairly when he realizes fully that he must so handle it or fail to get it altogether, and see it pass his door to his better neighbor."

There are important practical difficulties in carrying out this programme without the honest and hearty co-operation of the warehousemen themselves, which, of course, nobody expects so long as the railroads extend to them every facility and encouragement for gouging the public. But something must be done, and, if the Board of Trade cannot tell what that something is, let the business men of the city generally come together and see what they can do.

THE BOURBON DUELLISTS.

The Bourbon family, which, after many centuries of ruling and reigning, has ceased to occupy any throne in Europe, has been indulging in the luxury of a duel, in which one member killed another. The Bourbons are a large, if not promising, tribe. They have in their day ruled in Spain, France, Italy, and the Netherlands, the Bourbons of France being the most distinguished of the line. Louis XIII. died in 1643, leaving two sons,—the elder, Louis XIV., and the younger, Philip, who became the founder of the Orleans branch of the family. A great-grandson of this Philip, also Duke of Orleans, took part in the Revolution, and in 1792 renounced his rank, taking the name of Philip Egalite, and afterwards Citizen Egalite. He was beheaded, as he deserved to be, in the Revolution, and left four children, the oldest of whom, Louis Philippe, became King of the French in 1830, upon the expulsion of the stupid Charles X. Louis XIV. of France placed his grandson on the throne of Spain in 1700, as Philip V., and he became the founder of the Spanish line, as well as of the dynasties of Naples and Parma. Philip V. was succeeded by his sons Ferdinand VI. and Charles III., and his grandson, Charles IV. The oldest son of the latter took the throne in 1814, as Ferdinand VII., having among several brothers one named Don Carlos, and another named Don Francisco de Paula. Ferdinand VII. was the father of Isabella, the ex-Queen of the Infanta Maria Louisa. Before his death he repealed the Salic law, which excluded women from the throne. His brother Carlos for many years contested the throne with Isabella, denying the validity of the repeal of that law.

In 1846 the King of the French interposed in behalf of Isabella, in her quarrels with Don Carlos, and brought about the marriage of the Queen to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assis, Duke of Cadiz, and on the same day that of her sister, Maria Louisa, to the Duke of Montpensier, son of the French King. Louis Philippe could not marry his son to the reigning Queen without brewing a storm in all parts of Europe, but he attempted to accomplish the same result indirectly. He concluded both marriages, and forced the Queen to accept her cousin, the latter being understood to be physically disqualified for the marriage relation. The Duke of Montpensier being married to the sister of the Queen, it was expected that his wife, or children, would succeed Isabella; but Isabella, after being childless for several years, astonished all parties by the birth of a daughter, followed since then by several other children, including one son.

The expulsion of Isabella from the throne, and the ineffectual search of the Provisional Government for a King, are matters of recent occurrence. Among the candidates for the vacant throne is Montpensier, the brother-in-law of Isabella. His candidacy of course provoked the animosity of the Queen's immediate family, and that of her husband. A brother of the latter, Prince Henri de Bourbon, resented the application of the French pretender with great intensity, denouncing him in unmeasured terms. Montpensier challenged him, and the young man accepted the challenge. The duel was a genuine fight, and not a mere exchange of shots. By the terms, the distance was to be reduced after each shot until one or the other party was killed. Though the original distance was a short one, it was reduced on the second; but so excited were the parties that it was not until the third shot that either was touched, and then the Spaniard received a ball in his forehead, and was killed.

Prince Henri was cousin to the Queen, and cousin to Montpensier's wife. He was uncle to the Queen's children, and brother of the Queen's husband. Of the same family as the Queen, resenting, as all the Bourbons of Europe did, the pretensions of the Orleans branch, one member of which (Philip Egalite) voted for the execution of the French King, it is easy to understand why, upon every view of the case, he should regard the candidacy of Montpensier with deadly scorn. In his death the children of Isabella have lost a valiant champion, and their cousins, the children of Montpensier, a determined foe. This duel will serve to widen the breach between the two sisters, and fortunately, perhaps, render the return of either family to the throne an impossibility.

Mr. Deweese, the lately-expelled cadetship jobber from North Carolina, was a gentleman of versatile conscience and of large and varied financial aims. The ingenuity with which he sought to eke out from other sources the scanty subsistence to which his pittance as a member of Congress was inadequate, will prove instructive to the young gentlemen now studying bookkeeping and finance in our commercial colleges. Having discovered a Quartermaster in his district with a pretended claim against the government for $2,500, Deweese, knowing that the claim had once been good, but ignorant that it had been paid, succeeded in knocking the Quartermaster down one-half on his price, and paid for the claim, only to find that in the game of "dog eat dog" he had himself been partially consumed. Still, determined that, if he could not get his pay in greenbacks, he would make it redound to the credit of his virtue, he made a crushingly honest and high-minded speech against the corruptions of Quartermasters and Commissaries, in which his own little affair appeared in the following episode, between which and the fact the reader will discern a faint resemblance:

"Any man in my town can go to market and buy beef for his own use at ten cents a pound. Yet government officers there contract for beef for the government, and pay nearly eighteen cents a pound—seventeen and five-eighths cents. And the same practices are carried on there in regard to other articles. *It was only a week ago yesterday that I had to put my hand in my pocket and pay $1,250 for a defaulting Quartermaster who had been engaged in some fraudulent transactions.* The Commissary General showed conclusively that vouchers for those very articles had already been paid, and this defaulting Quartermaster had forged other vouchers and put them out."

He objected in Congress to the Military Appropriation bill, on the ground that, "from his slight experience as an army officer, not one dollar in ten of it will ever reach the parties entitled to it, owing to the swindling of Commissaries." And yet his experience consisted in the fact that he stood indebted to the Commissary Department of the post from which he had been elected to Congress [illegible] forgotten to election which he had [illegible].

The committee appointed by the Supervisors to examine the east wing of the Court House is, in our judgment, a very good one, consisting of three civil engineers, three architects, and three practical builders. We hope they will take sufficient time for a thorough investigation, and that they will go to the bottom of the matter, finding out, among other things, how the contract came to be let in such haste, and how the foundations came to be laid in the fall and left to freeze and thaw through the winter.

We find that we were incorrect in holding the Board of Public Works responsible for selecting the architect for the west wing of the building,—the Common Council having directed the board to adopt the plans and specifications of Messrs. Rose & Chapman, by an ordinance dated Sept. 28, 1868.

There is a paper published in Chicago called the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, which, unlike the remainder of our daily and weekly publications of all colors and sizes, is, we fear, a very trifle heterodox. At least, if orthodoxy were to be regarded as pointing due north, as our half of it certainly did during the war, we should expect the *Religio-Philosophical Journal* to point north by north-northeast. But the Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary evinces marvellous discernment and fidelity in issuing the following special bull of excommunication, forbidding the contents of this semi-religious journal from contaminating the assassins under his charge:

"This paper is not admitted into the Ohio Penitentiary. The man to whom it is addressed is here for the murder of his wife, and *I do not wish to have him still further corrupted* by any such publication as this. Please discontinue it.
"R. BURR, Warden."

In the recent exciting debate in the North German Parliament, upon a resolution congratulating the people of the Grand Duchy of Baden upon the prospect of their early union in the Bund with North Germany, Bismark resented the resolution as an interference by the Legislature with the diplomatic and executive functions of the government. As a specimen of the Count's style in debate with a legislative assembly, we think the following is good:

"You have come here, he proceeded, to offer a motion of distrust, directed not against my doings, but against my intelligence. You think you understand the matter better than I. I, on the contrary, believe I comprehend it better than you. As long as I am here the majority must submit to my views, for the responsibility rests with me, not with you, and I bring the experience of twenty years to the fulfilment of the duties of my office."

We invite attention to the letter, signed by forty-five companies and firms, representing fifteen millions of dollars invested, in the business of woollen manufacture, endorsing the recent report of Commissioner Wells in reference to the effects of the existing tariff on that important industry. This document is a perfect bombshell in the ranks of the protectionists. It shows that the tariff, so far from protecting the woollen manufacturers [illegible] the carpet and blanket-makers, in whose special interest it was prepared), is a serious injury to them, a delusion and a snare to the wool-growers, and a fraud upon the consumers of woollen goods.

The Board of Supervisors, yesterday, by a vote of 42 to 8, requested Mr. Kearney to resign the Chairmanship of the body. The board then voted to wait and see what the effect would be. It is reported that Mr. Kearney intends to set the board at defiance, and to retain his seat at all hazards. In his speech on Wednesday he had a great deal to say about religious persecution and how religion had been attacked in his person. He probably considers it his duty to remain in the board to uphold religion. If he refuses to resign, let the board proceed to expel him, and then have him indicted by the grand jury for bribery.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Mrs. Wood, grandmother of Judge Heaton, lives in [illegible], Lee County, and is 101 years old.

Mr. Stowers, of Winchester, has sued the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company for $20,000 damages, his wife having died from injuries received on the road.

A dog last fall killed about $1,000 worth of imported sheep for W. H. Ellis, who lives near Greenfield, Greene County. Mr. Ellis has sued the owner of the dog for damages, and much interest is manifested by the farming community in that section as to the result of the action.

The projected Chicago & La Salle Railroad is again under discussion at the latter point.

The Rockford, Rock Island, & St. Louis Railroad Company propose to survey a new route from their road at Frederick, through Rushville, Littleton, Brooklyn, Birmingham, Plymouth, and westward to Carthage, there connecting with the road running to Burlington, or from Frederick, through Rushville, Littleton, and Industry, to La Harpe, and thence to Burlington.

A meeting of the Directors of the Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur Railroad Company was held at Bloomington on the 11th inst. It was decided to put the portion of the road from Peoria to Atlanta, or Waynesville, under contract immediately. It is probable that the work will be commenced within thirty days.

IOWA.

At Iowa City, the Republicans and Democrats united in the nomination of a ticket for School Directors, comprising the names of six gentlemen, and it was supposed that there would be no opposition to it. On the morning of the election, however, another ticket appeared, composed entirely of ladies, with the following names: Mrs. J. Warren Clark, Mrs. N. H. Brainerd, Mrs. H. B. Lee, Mrs. G. A. Preston, Mrs. Louisa Eastman, and Miss L. C. Lytle. The ladies were defeated, receiving 150 votes to 350 for the gentlemen.

The Lawrence (Kan.) *Tribune* gives the following tale of a dog:

"Some time since, a family started from Washington County, Iowa, with an emigrant wagon and their household effects, for a new home which they were to make in Gentry County, Missouri. The journey was long, and occupied many days. With them was an old dog that had for many years been one of the household. He had always lived at the homestead, and, with the strong attachment peculiar to his race, he seemed loth to leave it. However, he followed the train of movers until they had reached the log-house that was in future to be their new home. For an hour the dog wandered about restlessly, witnessing the unpacked goods, but, when morning came, he was missing. Days passed and still he did not return, and he was mourned as having met an accidental death. Some weeks afterward, a friend who lived near the old homestead was passing by, and saw and recognized in a wretched skeleton-like object the dog of his former neighbors. He had returned to his old home, made dear to him, probably, by youthful memories. The strange land had no attractions for him. He had come home to die. All attempts to coax him away from the spot were unavailing, and he wasted away and finally yielded up the ghost. In reaching the old home he travelled over four hundred miles, and swam the Iowa and Skunk Rivers."

WISCONSIN.

The Elkhorn public school was dismissed on Tuesday afternoon of last week, that the scholars might have an opportunity to listen to the murder trial of Dr. Duvall!

INDIANA.

The Rev. Mr. White lectured on Catholicism, in Fort Wayne, on Sunday night. He was followed to his hotel by a mob, and assailed with snowballs and stones.

The New Albany *Commercial* says: "About a year ago, the Evansville papers were bragging hugely about a fourteen-pound baby that had come to light in that fossiliferous city, and were valiant enough to challenge the world to beat it. It appears that a bachelor, about 40 years old, named Schamel, residing near Greenville, and a blooming widow whom he had just married, accepted the challenge, and they now report a baby weighing sixteen and one-half pounds, and that it has not been a good year for babies either."

MICHIGAN.

Four clergymen in Jackson have subscribed $10 each to secure "a fair and impartial trial" for George Vanderpool.

A train on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway met with an accident on the 15th, at Huron Station. The forward passenger coach jumped the track, and a few persons were slightly injured. John C. Heenan and James Mace, the pugilists, were in the car next behind, and the Detroit *Free Press* says that "They were foremost in the work of clearing away the *debris* of the wreck."

MISSOURI.

A St. Louis woman of bad character, on examination in a murder case, got off the following: "The paper said I had my hair crimped by Elms. It is a mistake; I fixed it myself. That ought to be corrected."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A merchant of Savannah, Ga., named Zachary, was robbed of $8,667, on the night of the 10th inst., while going to Augusta, on a railroad train. He had the money in an inner breast-pocket of his coat, went to sleep, and, when he woke up, found that it was gone.

A schooner lately ran into and carried away a light-house in the British Channel, and came into port with the main body of the wooden structure, lantern and all, on her forecastle.

"Under the Gaslight" has been acted in reality in Tennessee. A scoundrel ascertained that a poor German had $22.50 upon his person, and, after knocking him insensible and robbing him of that amount, placed him upon a railroad track while an approaching train of cars was within hearing. The man was discovered in time to save him from the train, but he was in a dying condition when rescued.

Willard's Hotel, at Washington, is in the market at $72,000 rent.

At St. Polten, Germany, a man has just died at the age of 126.

They carted 3,000 loads of snow out of Broadway one day last week.

Oranges cost eighty cents a bushel in Charleston.

A Connecticut showman is exhibiting trichinæ under a glass for five cents a sight.

Paris has, according to the latest estimate, 1,800,000 inhabitants.

The legal weight of bread in New Orleans, on the basis of an average of $7.50 for flour, is fixed as follows: 48 ounces for 20 cents; 24 ounces for 10 cents; 12 ounces for 5 cents.

The City Chamberlain of Glasgow, in his last statistical report, says: "It is a well established fact that nine-tenths of all the marriages in Glasgow are celebrated on Friday."

The House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a bill in reference to the sale of milk within the State. It provides that the sale of milk adulterated with water or [illegible] shall be punished by fine not less than $20 for the same. Persons knowingly selling, exchanging or exposing for sale any impure, adulterated or unwholesome milk, are to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not less than $[illegible]. Persons adulterating milk intended for sale, or keeping diseased cows for the production of milk for sale, are also to be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable as above. The keeping of cows in a crowded and unhealthy condition, and the feeding them on food which produces impure and unwholesome milk, are also to be punished.

Malden, Mass., has had a "sheet-and-pillow-case party, or white masquerade."

Worcester, Mass., has a sign 170 feet long and five feet wide, containing 1,685 feet of lumber.

Harper's Ferry is to be made a watering-place, and a large hotel is to be built there.

The Queen of England keeps a little private school; that is, by deputy. The pupils number one hundred and twenty, and are children of people employed about the "place." Thirty boys and thirty girls, selected for good conduct, are provided with dinner every day for good conduct. No good conduct, no good dinner.

Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu, a disciple of the peace-at-any-price party, who argues that all the wars between 1852 and 1866 might have been avoided if those engaged in them had so chosen, thus summarizes the expenditure in men and money during the period of thirteen years:

War.	Men killed.	Millions of francs expended.
Crimean	784,991	8,500
Italian	45,000	1,500
Danish	3,500	200
American (North)	281,000	23,500
American (South)	519,000	11,500
Austro-Prussian	45,000	1,650
Various	65,000	1,000
Total	1,743,491	47,850

It is estimated that, during 1869, there were fully 25,000 pianos sold in the United States, netting over $7,000,000.

PERSONAL.

Not less than thirty-six lawyers are engaged in a suit before the Supreme Court involving the charitable bequests of Dr. Simeon Abrahams, a deceased Hebrew physician in New York.

A New York church contemplate engaging Mrs. Howard Paul as a tenor singer in their choir.

Camilla Urso's musical festival in San Francisco yielded $40,000 for the Mercantile Library.

An Imperial French decree nominates Balfe, the composer of "The Bohemian Girl," *Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur*.

Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, formerly a member of Parliament, and more recently a member of a New York "community," has a book just out in London. The title, "Piccadilly, a Fragment of Contemporary Biography," suggests very little; but the chapter heads suggest all sorts of things. They are: "I. Love; II. Madness; III. Suicide; IV. The World; V. The Flesh; VI. The ———; Conclusion—Moral." Mr. Richard Doyle has drawn eight pictures for the volume.

The late Thomas K. Brice, of Hartford, had a liking for the name of Ætna. He was a director of the Ætna Fire Insurance, Ætna Bank, and Ætna Life Insurance Company of that city.

The private fortune of the King of Prussia is estimated at $15,000,000; that of the Queen Dowager at $1,500,000, and that of the Crown Prince, Frederick William, at $3,500,000.

Dr. B. A. Gould, of Cambridge, has accepted an invitation and appointment from the Argentine Republic, to establish and organize an Astronomical Observatory at Cordova, the second city in magnitude in that Republic. He is making his arrangements to go out upon that enterprise in the course of the spring. The initial work undertaken at the Observatory will be the completion of the catalogue of the Southern Heavens, which will probably consume about three years.

Barbara Ubryk, the nun of the Carmelite Convent at Cracow, whose case created such a sensation last summer, died on the 24th ult., in the Hospital of the Holy Ghost in the above city. She was buried privately, in order to prevent hostile demonstrations on the part of the people.

It is reported that Jeff. Davis is writing a novel, which he will complete before the year is out. It relates to the Mexican war, is not to touch on recent politics, and will be published first in England.

Ex-Governor McCormick, of Arizona, the present Delegate in Congress, has decided to appoint an Indian boy of his Territory to a cadetship at West Point.

Captain Mayne Reid has taken to lecturing on Byron's poetry.

Madame de Chambrun, wife of a member of the French Legation at Washington, is a grand-daughter of Lafayette.

Lord Napier leaves England immediately for Marseilles, where he will embark for India to assume the command in chief.

Miss Pauline Granville has received an order from the King of Prussia for nursing wounded soldiers at Kissingen.

The Louisville *Courier* says: "Lost-cuss Pollard is explaining who ruined the Confederacy, just as if everybody didn't know it was want of such able-bodied fellows as the historian in ranks, who shirked out, preferring to write rather than fight."

Fifty young Radicals in Paris have sworn to avenge the death of Victor Noir, unless the government punishes Prince Bonaparte for his murder. They hope to duel him to death, and, if that fails, will lie in wait for him in the highways and byways.

Wilkie Collins' "Man and Wife" is called "stuff and rubbish" by a critic in England.

William H. Appleton, of the book publishing house, has given $10,000 toward an orphan asylum at Macon, Georgia.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, who is a prominent leader in the Woman Suffrage Association of New York city, is a lady of Southern birth, and a niece by marriage of the late Right Rev. Leonidas Polk, of Louisiana.

It is said that Francis Joseph is the most profane monarch of Europe.

An unpublished manuscript volume of Madame de Stael, which was suppressed at the request of her father, has been found at Geneva and will shortly be issued by a publishing house in Paris.

Louise Muhlbach is writing a novel in which Victor Hugo is the hero; and Victor Hugo is writing a novel in which John Brown will take a leading part.

Colonel Thomas Hughes (Tom Brown) was recently presented with an album, containing 280 photographs, by the Nineteenth Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, a British corps with whom he has been closely connected. The occasion was his resignation of the Colonelcy, on account of the pressure of Parliamentary duties.

The ceremony of the investiture of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Star of India was attended with musical exercises. Choruses were sung by an Italian opera company, aided by 100 amateurs.

Saida-ba, a Persian, has given a magnificent ball at Paris. His lounges were covered with cashmeres embroidered with gold, which he gave away to the departing guests. One "lady," not caring for cashmere, took away a Persian carpet. Supper was served under a gilded trellis, bearing ripe grapes, peaches, and cherries. The entertainment cost more than $50,000.

Fechter writes the following note to the Boston *Advertiser*: "I read in some 'bit' of paper sent me without a name from Boston, that they persist in calling Miss Leclercq my wife. Will you kindly and emphatically let them know that my wife and children are impatiently awaiting my return in Paris, where the education of both my girl and son require the mother's presence. This false statement might mar the reputation of Miss Leclercq, whose honor I value as if she were indeed my sister in blood as she is in heart."

Mr. H. H. Leeds, one of the oldest and best known auctioneers in New York city, died on Saturday, aged 70 years. Some years ago Mr. Leeds made the selling of paintings a specialty, and in this peculiar branch of the business obtained quite an extensive notoriety.

Robert D. Holmes died in New York city on Saturday. Mr. Holmes was 54 years of age, and had been for many years one of the most prominent Masons in the United States. He was for several years Grand Master of the order in New York State, and had also been prominently connected with the literary interests of Masonry.

Ex-Senator B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, has gone to work manufacturing cheese.

Brevet Brigadier General Morris S. Miller, Deputy Quartermaster General of the United States Army, died suddenly, on the 11th inst., in New Orleans. He had been in continuous military service for thirty-five years. In 1844-5, he was stationed at Fort Moultrie, and often drilled the battalion in which were Lieutenants W. T. Sherman, George H. Thomas, T. W. Sherman, and J. F. Reynolds, since Generals. Throughout the entire war of the rebellion he was in the Quartermaster's Department at Washington, and in the course of four years there passed through his hands about $80,000,000, and, upon the examination of his accounts, it was found that less than $50 was to be disallowed; in the words of the Auditor, "being the only case of the kind within the knowledge of this office." General Miller was married in 1841 to Jane Octavia, daughter of Major General Macomb. One of his daughters is the wife of General Wheaton, U. S. A.

The Hon. George Ashmun, of Springfield, Mass., while whittling a stick for kindling a fire, on Tuesday night of last week, was overcome by palsy, and, falling on the floor, was cut badly by the knife. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

It was rumored in Paris that Alexandre Dumas had had a fit of apoplexy. *Figaro* says that it cannot vouch for the attack, hopes the story is a mistake, and only mentions it to have the pleasure of contradicting it in the event of its not being true.

The London (England) *Mercury* says: "We are glad to learn, from an unquestionable source, there is a daily improvement in the health of Mr. Bright. There is every prospect that he will soon feel stronger, but it is not probable that he will be able to resume his work for some weeks yet. Great care is required to keep his mind free from anxiety, and, with the exception of occasional reading to him by members of his family, papers and letters are banished from his rooms. He is able, however, to take outdoor exercise, and most of his time is spent in walks and drives in open carriage, which refresh him more than anything else."

Charles Forbes de Tyron, Count de Montalembert, the distinguished French statesman and author, died on Saturday last. He was born in London, in 1810. Before he was 18, he had written a work on Sweden which attracted the attention and secured for him the favor of Guizot. At the age of 20 he founded, in connection with the famous Lacordaire, the Ultramontane Democratic newspaper *L'Avenir*, which was soon afterward suppressed. From that time to the day of his death he bore a prominent part in the politics and polemics of France, engaging by turns in journalism, in pamphleteering, in the debates of the Assembly, and, of late years, more exclusively in literature. He was alternately in adherence and in opposition to the government, and to the Holy See, at one time condemned by the Pope, and at another prosecuted by the Emperor, leaning more and more, as he advanced in years, to Liberalism in Church and State. His most brilliant appearance in political affairs was in his memorable discussion with Victor Hugo in the revision of the constitution in 1851, wherein he took the Conservative side. Count Montalembert was one of the first among distinguished Catholics to take issue with the Ultramontanists on their extreme views of infallibility, and, from a bed of sickness, wrote an earnest letter, in which he mainly advocated the ground now occupied by Bishop Dupanloup.

The Rev. Miss Graves is not, as has been reported, the regular pastor of the Union Church at New Reading, Mass. She preached there a few Sundays last summer, but at present is studying with the Rev. Olympia Brown, at Bridgeport, Conn.

POLITICAL.

A prominent Democrat in Evansville, Indiana, is furiously exasperated at the fact that he has been treating a negro to good Bourbon for the past six week, and found out at last that the "black man" [illegible].

Governor Walker has sent a special message to the Legislature of Virginia, recommending that the lands donated to the State by the Federal Government, for educational purposes, amounting to over 300,000 acres, be sold, and a portion of the funds appropriated to the founding and maintenance of a college or high school devoted exclusively to the education of the freedmen. The Governor says: "While they (the colored people) are entitled, under our constitution, to an equal participation in the benefits of a free common school system, I would extend to them inducements and incentives to advancement in mental and moral development, by the establishment of a college or university, as above suggested, wherein shall be taught all the higher branches of useful knowledge."

The Republicans of Jacksonville, Ill., have nominated Wm. Branson for Mayor; and the Democrats, Samuel M. Martin.

At Dunleith, Ill., John Oliger has been elected Mayor, without opposition. William Pittam has been elected City Marshal, for the fifteenth time.

The following is an exhibit of the total vote cast for Secretary of State at the last general election in New York (November, 1869), in each of the eighteen cities named:

1. New York	118,373	10. Poughkeepsie	2,846
2. Brooklyn	47,778	11. Elmira	2,583
3. Buffalo	15,084	12. Newburg	2,493
4. Albany	11,731	13. Auburn	2,321
5. Rochester	9,447	14. Schenectady	1,997
6. Troy	8,313	15. Lockport	2,001
7. Syracuse	5,693	16. Binghamton	1,717
8. Utica	4,415	17. Hudson	1,704
9. Oswego	4,298	18. Watertown	1,423

The Hon. Godlove S. Orth, in a letter to a friend in Lafayette, Ind., who had expressed the hope that he would again consent to be a candidate for Congress, says: "I have no desire to be a candidate, having no taste for the strife incident to a struggle for the nomination; and I will cheerfully support whoever may be selected for such a position by the Republican Convention."

The Connecticut State election takes place on the first Monday of April. Last April the State voted as follows: Jewell (Republican), 45,493; English (Democrat), 45,082; Republican majority, 411. The same candidates are in the field again.

A State convention, for the purpose of reorganizing the Republican party in Virginia, will meet at Richmond on the 5th prox.

So far fifteen hundred bills and joint resolutions have been introduced into both Houses of Congress, and are now before appropriate committees. Many of them are of a private character. It is believed by numerous members that Congress will not be able to adjourn before the 1st of July.

J. N. Trimble, late Representative in Congress from the Nashville (Tenn.) District, has taken ground against Congressional intervention.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 14th says: "The constitutional amendment, extending the right of suffrage to every male citizen of the United States, without requiring any other oath than one to support the constitution of the United States and of this State, has fully passed both houses, and now goes to the people. It will put the Radical party on the right track; it will extend the suffrage at once to the colored people and to the whites now disfranchised; it will form a complete and final settlement of the issues raised by the war, and will fully vindicate the history and the motives of the dominant party. We have been charged with a desire to continue political proscription in order to perpetuate our power. This amendment is our answer, as plain as the sun at noonday, as broad and catholic in its spirit as the idea of free government itself. The proposal of this amendment will one day rank among the proudest honors of the Radical party of Missouri."

Nickel and Baryta.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

A few days since I noticed an article in your paper, in which you stated that the only nickel mine in the United States was located in Pennsylvania. This is an error. Nickel is found, in greater or less quantities, at a number of places outside of the *protected* home of Kelley, Cake & Co. The richest and most extensive deposit yet discovered is in Madison County, Mo., on the famous "Mine Lamotte Tract." The ore at this place is rich, and the indications are that it is very abundant; no special efforts have been made to work the mine to any extent. This, I believe, is owing to the fact that until quite recently, the owners of the mine were exclusively engaged in mining and smelting lead. I might also name other localities where nickel is found in sufficient quantities to justify the belief that it exists in paying quantities.

As I am on a mineral subject, I also desire to notice an item in your issue of the 5th inst., in which you state that the sulphate of baryta is "only found at one place in the United States, to wit, at Cheshire, Connecticut." This is a grave error. Sulphate of baryta is found in great abundance in Jefferson, Madison, St. Francis, Iron, and Washington Counties, in Southeastern Missouri, and Jasper, Newton, and other counties in the southeastern part of this State. The quality is very superior. There are extensive works at St. Louis and one or two other points for manufacturing bogus white lead from it. It also finds great favor with candy makers, who employ it largely in compounding pure candy. Druggists also use it for adulterating their medicines; so do grocers who sell pure pulverized sugar. In fact, there is no other article equal to baryta for adulterating purposes, as its pure color and great density render it impossible to detect it in any article of the same color without an analysis. Its cost at the mines is five to eight dollars per ton, and pays well to the miner.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1870. J. B. D.

WASHINGTON.

Folks and Propositions.

The Gossip of the Mid-Session.

Some Pertinent Inquiries.

Rattlepate History.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, March 12.

The great piece of news is, Fresh Potomac shad. Having partaken of the first haul of the season, I swim to business.

FROM CHICAGO TO MEXICO CITY.

Two extensive steamship and railway projects are to be presented by Senators Cole and Stewart. Cole wishes to have a steamship line from San Francisco to New Zealand and Australia, subsidized like that to Japan and China, of which Senator Cole was an originator. Stewart's project is a railroad from Chicago to the City of Mexico, passing the cities of Monterey, San Luis Potosi, and Queretaro. Mr. Stewart is at work upon the studies and plans of this road, and his proposition at present seems to be that a treaty shall be concluded between Mexico and the United States whereby the customs collected at the frontier shall be appropriated to pay the interest on the railway bonds. He says that at present there is almost absolutely no trade between the two republics, although Mexico is rich in hides, minerals, and many other articles important to our commerce; and he argues that if this railway shall originate such commerce, governments can afford to suspend, for a term of years, the appropriation to itself of the duties specified.

SHERIDAN AND COLYER.

Four-fifths of the Congressmen and Senators sustain General Sheridan in the position he has taken in Indian affairs. It is generally assumed here that Mr. Vincent Colyer is a visionary humanitarian, whose observations, both in Alaska and on the plains, are of little practical consideration. A decided reaction has taken place against the Quaker and Samaritan policy adopted toward the savages, and a considerable number of the Western and Pacific coast Representatives are even hostile to making any more Indian treaties or distributing food amongst the tribes. It is alleged that feeding the Indians makes them indolent and insolent, and encourages them to persist in their nomadic and shiftless mode of life. Sheridan's catalogue of the recent Indian atrocities is generally accepted as authentic, and it has aroused abhorrence. The pacific, compromising policy is decidedly below par. We have seemed to reach that point where civilization demands that we regard the Indians as irresponsible and implacable, and not to be purchased to peace by the methods at hand under our form of government. The Indian ring is by no means defunct, and all its members are on the side of the humanitarians. On the other hand, there is, without doubt, a lobby here which would be glad to see the Indians driven off their reservations, so that the latter might fall into the hands of land-jobbers and railway corporations.

SOCIAL WASHINGTON.

The season of Lent, having put a stop to most of the reception and evening parties, breakfast and "stag" dinners are now in vogue. One of the most remarkable dinners was given at Welker's, a few days ago, where Ben Butler, Shoo Fly Cox, and the remarkable Sam Ward sat down together. Sam Ward has given the most lavish dinners in Washington for the past two winters, paying fifteen and twenty dollars a head for the same.

Butler is a companionable man, without convictions of sufficient strength to make him vindictive; but Schenck, his enemy, is quite a different person. Schenck will never speak to Butler again, and he threatens, if Butler ever speaks to him again, to treat him with expectoration.

SANTO DOMINGO.

It is probable that, after considerable debating in executive session, the Senate will confirm the treaty negotiated by Porter and Babcock with the Baez Government. President Grant has expressed himself earnestly in favor of it, and the treaty has powerful friends on the bench and in the bar of the Supreme Court. The feeling amongst the modest members was probably expressed to me by a Senator, when he said: "There is, no doubt, a job hidden underneath this treaty, but we cannot tell where it is. The dominant feeling in the Senate is in favor of the expansive policy, and no great pains will be taken to discover where the particular job is to be found in the matter. The guano interest has doubtless something to do with it. So is there a shipping interest, and a colonizing interest."

Mr. Bradley will probably be confirmed by the Senate, notwithstanding the opposition of the carpet-baggers. The story that Grant told certain Senators that he was willing to withdraw the name of Bradley is not believed by those familiar with the General's faithfulness to his friends. Having sent Mr. Bradley's name to the Senate, it would be in the highest degree discourteous to pluck it out voluntarily, particularly when the chances are two to one that the nomination will be accepted.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Senate has passed the Boutwell-Sherman Funding bill, after a long, listless, and uninteresting debate, distinguished mainly for its ignorance and a little for its acridity. It is a measure in this, as in almost every public measure, there is a jobbing interest, the chief jobbers in this case being the bankers, who expect to negotiate the new bonds, and to make out of that little shave—a mere fraction of a unit—a fortune like the Cooke-Fisk country, and send ship-loads of missionaries to build up the waste places of Zion.

The chances of the Funding bill passing the House are fair. I am told that a gentleman attached to the White House made this remark last week:

"With gold at only 10 per cent premium, with our bonds above par, and with prices tumbling in every department of trade, the President and Boutwell expect to be able to take off one hundred millions of taxation next year, and then a million of miracles cannot prevent Grant's re-election for another four years."

During the debate on the Funding bill, Mr. Sumner spoke with a good deal of vigor and independence, and he has recovered much of the favor which he had temporarily lost amongst some of the Senators.

SPEAKER BLAINE.

The friends of Speaker Blaine have been a good deal annoyed at the criticisms made upon his acceptance of the resignation of Cadet-Broker Whittemore. The Speaker himself is fully satisfied that he took the true, as well as the politic, view of the case, and the general opinion of members endorses him. I wrote to you what seemed to me to be some pertinent precedents in this case, but with no disposition to detract from the brilliant success of Mr. Blaine's entire Speakership. His large and handsome presence and many countenance as adorn the chair are due to his courtesy, courage, and decision. Garfield said to me, some weeks ago: "Blaine's administration of the House has been admirable, and he has more friends to-day than probably any man in the government. They are all real admirers, not time-servers."

A private letter from the Speaker to a gentleman here says:

"After declining to recognize Whittemore as a member after his resignation was 'notified' to the House, I invited an appeal from the decision, with the desire of testing the sense of the House upon the question. Butler, Logan, and Bingham declined to appeal, and Farnsworth finally did so, when Cox, of New York, moved to lay the appeal on the table; and against this motion only three members voted—Banks, Dawes, and Morgan (Democrat), of Ohio. The judgment of the House was thus overwhelmingly in favor of the decision made by me, which, upon my conscience and by the best of lights, I am sure is right."

Vice President Colfax has become snugly fixed in his new place at the head of the Senate, where he makes as admirable a presiding officer as over the large and unruly House. If Colfax's innumerable correspondents would let him alone, he might be able to give us a permanent souvenir of his long and able services as a parliamentarian, by writing a book upon parliamentary law,—something much needed; for, touching such subjects as the right of resignation, there is no authority whatever in America. One of the most useful acts of President Jefferson's public life was to indite the manual which bears his name.

The third-grade parliamentary officer of the government is Senator Anthony, who presides over the caucus of the Republican party. This caucus meets in the large parlor near the Senate Chamber, which is the favorite place of resort of the several hundred women who go to the Capitol on State business every day. When the time for caucus approaches, Sergeant-at-arms French airs this chamber thoroughly to get the smell of musk, bergamot, and bitter-almond out of it. The Senators have been previously served with notices of the caucus by a certain white-haired old functionary, who is one of the mysteries of the capital. The caucus takes place either before or after the daily session, or on a holiday. Anthony sits at the north end of the room, between two windows, with a table and a gavel before him, and the caucusites are arranged around the place. The rules of the Senate prevail in the caucus; the speaking there is said to be much more earnest, and effective than in the open Senate. His[illegible] caucuses were those held upon the Fourteenth Amendment and upon the final and summary disposition of the bulk of the articles of impeachment.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

An examination is being made of the condition of affairs at the Public Printing Office, a concern which is always under suspicion, always in trouble, and which affords abundant demonstration of the fact that our government cannot make a successful merchant or mechanic of itself. The much-maligned *Globe* is a marvel of management compared to this huge printing house, which is a good deal more preyed upon than even the Methodist Book Concern.

A good deal of objection is raised to the publication of the debates in the *Globe*, on the ground that a great mass of superfluous matter is thus preserved without use to the government, and at the expense of the Treasury. I am inclined to believe that the *Globe* is altogether the cheapest and the most essential piece of printing done at the government office. It is not printed at the government office, by the way, but at a private establishment. I do not care who prints it, though I doubt whether the government could get as much out of the private contract which the Rives partnership has now fulfilled for some twenty years. It is indispensable that we should have preserved in black and white not only the purport of what is said in both houses of Congress, but even the nicest shades of expression and opinion of each member. I speak of this because I have had occasion to consult the digest of the early Congresses made by Gales & Seaton, Peter Force, and others, and have invariably left these annals dissatisfied with the extent of what is given and with the exactness of much of it. A nation of the importance of ours, which is so controlled by its Legislature, should not begin in little red-tape measures, by wiping out to-day in the record of what was said yesterday ... national debates. The loose, fragmentary, ... begin with the mere indexed executive documents ... discursive, and ... hastily flung together by chief clerks and heads of bureaus and departments. But, even among the executive documents, there should be discrimination; above all, there ought to be editorialization; and a reform most absolutely needed in the printing of the public records is that each head of a department, or, in lieu of that, the committee of Congress on the public printing, should commit a revision and an arrangement of the public papers of all sorts, so that we can get at the past without difficulty when we need it to illustrate the present.

The *Globe* has at present a most perfect index,—the previous indexes having been insufficient and annoying. Congress might avoid much unnecessary trouble if it were not so jealous of its own small prerogatives. The Committee of Public Printing, for instance, at the present time, is a mere commission to overlook the bills for buying type, paper, and printing materials; whereas it might be made not only a business but a literary committee, and, under fixed stipulations, be given the right to reject, on its own responsibility, whatever useless documents came up from the departments.

But without the debates of Congress we should be in the dark perpetually. The press reports of the debates are often garbled, and always unsatisfactory. We must know where we stand, how we stand, and whom to hold responsible. It has been said that private enterprise would willingly undertake the publication of the debates for the price of subscription to the journal which prints them. This would not be compatible with the dignity of government. A private *Globe* would not have the responsibility of an official *Globe*; but the printing of speeches which have not been delivered, and the promiscuous access accorded to reporters' notes by Congressmen, ought to be stopped. One reason why so many undelivered speeches are printed is that Congress itself hastens away from the capital for long holidays, and there is not enough time to give to national affairs. I am disposed to think, from observation and from conference, that the hours now occupied by the National Legislature are not the best hours which could be selected. The English Parliament meets at 5 o'clock, and sits until midnight, thereby getting seven hours of work. Our Legislature meets at 12, and generally adjourns at 4. Now, if Congress should busy itself earnestly with committee work from 11 o'clock until 3, then adjourn until 5, and open general sessions at night, there would be no hurry to get away for the claims of food and pleasure, because at night, outside of the Capitol restaurants, no food could be obtained. The idle world would be abed, and the National Legislature sitting apart would have full leisure and inclination to attend to the destinies of the people, while the people themselves were fast asleep. At any rate, the entire debates of Congress ought to go to press and stand fast. Two hours in the morning reading the *Globe* will save a citizen or an editor a long day listening to the debates at the Capitol, where the calling of yeas and nays, and the skirmishing of party tacticians, consume nearly half of every session.

OUR POLITICAL GRANDPAPAS.

Looking over some old newspaper files recently, I came to a few things which may interest you. The first is addressed to those folks who do not think that we are as respectful to our President as they were to Washington, Adams, and the rest.

John Armstrong wrote to General Gates, before Washington arrived at New York to be inaugurated:

"A caricature has already appeared called 'The Entry,' full of very disloyal and profane allusions. It represents the General mounted on an ass, and in the arms of his man Billy—Humphreys leading the jack and chanting hosannahs and birth-day odes. The following couplet proceeds from the mouth of the devil:

'The glorious time has come to pass
When David shall conduct an ass.'"

The next extract is addressed to those folks who think our government clerks badly paid. Oliver Wolcott, a Treasury employe, wrote thus, from New York, August 8, 1790:

"Another motion has been made in Congress for continuing in this city. It has failed, so that our removal may be considered as certain. If I can gain a good opportunity, I shall go to Philadelphia for the purpose of engaging a house. I am not pleased with this plan of removing, especially as it will occasion an expense which I cannot well support. I mean to live with as much economy as possible, and if, after all, I get into jail, I shall expect Congress will redeem me."

Here are some curious notes upon the removal of the capital from New York to Philadelphia, in 1791:

Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, wrote to one of the Representatives from his State:

"I rejoice in the prospect of Congress leaving New York; it is a sink of political vice."

The other people did not think so, and "a Virginian," says Lossing, "declared that New York was the best situation in the Union for a National Capital, it being superior to any place within his knowledge for the orderly and decent behavior of its inhabitants;" while the South Carolinians objected to Philadelphia on account of the Quakers, who, they declared, were "eternally dogging Southern members with their schemes of slave emancipation."

Robert Morris was mainly instrumental in having the capital moved from New York to Philadelphia, and it is somewhat curious to note that Morris and Hamilton, both financiers, were responsible, the one for the abandonment of New York, the other for fixing the Potomac as the site of the Federal city.

Morris' house, in Philadelphia, was rented to Washington for $3,000 a year.

Francis Hopkinson wrote to his friend in Philadelphia about the removal of the capital:

"As for us, my dear Nancy, we're much in a pet
And hundreds of houses will be to be let;
Our streets, that were just in a way to look clever,
Will now be neglected and nasty as ever;
Again we must fret at the Dutchified gutters
And pebble-stone pavements, that wear out our trotters.

This Congress unsettled is, sure, a sad thing—
Seven years, my dear Nancy, they've been on the wing;
...removing to Conococheague,
Where the houses and kitchens are yet to be framed,
The trees to be felled and the streets to be named."

John F. Watson's annals of Philadelphia, published in 1842, makes this very unorthodox Philadelphia prediction, in his second volume, page 605:

"We well remember to have seen in our boyhood a *caricature* published by the New Yorkers, who were vexed at its removal from that city—wherein Robert Morris was shown in the foreground, drawing with a rope the Congress to Philadelphia! To our young mind it was a *queer* picture! What a picture might not a fruitful imagination now construct. Washington itself, at some future day, may be removed more to the *centre* of population—and St. Louis itself become the seat of the American Empire! We are all in a state of progress!"

Such is history. GATH.

The Harbor at Michigan City.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Your Washington correspondent is slightly in error in some of his statements in regard to the harbor at Michigan City.

The work at that point has the endorsement of the Boards of Trade of Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Milwaukee, and Oswego, also that of nearly all the large ship-owners and shippers engaged in the lake trade.

The following facts and figures, taken from the engineer's report, will best give you the truth in regard to the matter. I trust you will be generous enough to give them to your readers.

H. R. H.

LA PORTE, Ind., March 15, 1870.

Now let us look at the increase of the local commerce of Michigan City.

In 1867 180 vessels arrived and departed; their tonnage was about 8,700.

In 1868 580 vessels arrived and departed; their tonnage was about 14,190.

In 1869 645 vessels arrived and departed; their tonnage was about 20,800.

NOTE.—The arrivals and departures do not include the vessels putting into their port for refuge from storms; of such quite a number have found protection.

The commerce about doubled from 1867 to 1868, and nearly doubled again from 1868 to 1869; this last rapid increase was due to the improvement in the harbor which allowed deep draught vessels, such, for instance, as carry iron ore, to enter and lie safely. In 1868, 3,002 tons of ore were brought to this place, and, in 1869, 7,225 tons; and the lumber trade has also increased in like proportion.

Michigan City is the lake shore terminus of a railroad running from New Albany, Indiana, nearly north, through Lafayette and Indianapolis, dividing the State into two nearly equal parts, and is Indiana's only lake port.

The Michigan Central Railroad, from Chicago to Detroit, passes through Michigan City, and has its machine shops there.

In addition to these two roads, there are two more projected, having a terminus at this harbor, one of which is the extension of the Peru road from LaPorte, and the other is to start from some place on the Ohio River, run due north to Crown Point, and then diverge into two branches, one of which will terminate at Chicago, and the other at Michigan City. This road will be 300 miles long, and will run through a rich agricultural and mining district.

It will thus be seen that Michigan City has already become a place of no small importance; she has a large and rapidly increasing lumber and iron ore trade; capitalists are seeing her value, and preparing to increase her railroad facilities with the interior of the State; and if a good and permanent harbor can be built here, I think that there is no doubt of her reaching a high degree of commercial prosperity.

The Fall of Gold and its Lesson.

From the New York Economist.

The fall in gold brings out into startling vividness the utter ignorance of our leading politicians and legislators on the subject of finances. It falsifies and contradicts almost every theory and proposition that has been advanced from time to time on the question. The fact is a disagreeable one, but it is none the less true. All the predictions and cunningly devised and elaborate schemes for the reduction of the gold premium have been frustrated by the events of the last ten days. This experience would be of incalculable benefit to the country if it produced the effect of killing off a host of these impracticable, round-about financial projects. But the mere fact of the persistence of the Senate of the United States in discussing the Sherman Funding Bill with the invaluable boon of specie payments within reach, if there were only genius and ability to improve the opportunity, shows how little reason there is to expect any improvement on the part of our legislators.

The newspaper articles, essays, reports, and speeches that have been written and published to prove that contraction of the currency was the only remedy for the high prices of commodities and the premium on gold are now utterly refuted. The volume of currency was just as great when gold was 130 and wheat $2.25 per bushel as when gold was only 110@111 and wheat 90c@$1.10. Yet we have had any quantity of arguments to prove that prices of commodities would never come down to a gold basis until the currency had been reduced one-third or one-half. Even Commissioner Wells committed himself to this theory. In point of fact, a dollar in currency will now purchase the same amount of wheat as could be obtained ten years ago for a dollar in gold. It is the same with a great many other articles of living. Still more, gold and greenbacks have been so nearly at par within the last few days as to fire the whole country with the idea of immediate resumption, and to demonstrate its feasibility to all but Congressmen and politicians. So much, then, for the contraction theory.

Our readers will bear witness that the *Economist* has a clear record on this question of contraction. On the 28th of September, 1867, we wrote:

"Secretary McCulloch has recently committed himself to the common notion that the value of the currency will appreciate as its volume is reduced, and that by a steady reduction of the circulation to the supposed normal volume, the premium on gold would gradually disappear. From September 1, 1866, to September 1, 1867, the amount of compound notes was reduced $76,500,000, and of United States notes, $34,000,000, making a total contraction of legal-tenders within the year of $111,000,000, and yet the price of gold is just the same as one year ago. Could anything more forcibly demonstrate the fallacy of this theory?"

October 30, 1869, the *Economist* wrote:

"The whole question of specie payments is surrounded with theories and difficulties, many of which are visionary and unfounded. Among the exploded fallacies may be classed the idea that the value of the greenback can be increased by mere contraction to a specie standard."

The fall of gold to 110, without any contraction of the currency, clearly shows the soundness of these views. But our politicians and legislators seem incapable of adapting themselves to circumstances, and it is by no means likely that we have heard the last of contraction.

The decline of the premium on gold must increase the feeling of regret that Secretary Boutwell, at the meeting of Congress, did not propose a plan for paying the debt that was due in coin, in place of attempting to pay the debt that was not due in that medium. It is now sufficiently apparent that a very little effort would have rendered specie payments almost an accomplished fact by this time, thereby insuring the refunding of the bonded debt at even lower rates of interest than are now proposed. The Secretary of the Treasury is making arrangements to pay off, at the option of holders, the payable portion of the bonded debt, amounting to about $1,200,000,000. He probably calculates that a very large proportion of them, if not all, will prefer to accept the new bonds at reduced rates of interest. But surely it would have been safer and easier to have provided in the first place for the redemption of the legal-tenders, or that portion of them, amounting to about 15 or 20 per cent, that were likely to be presented for redemption.

It is not too late yet to accomplish this grand object; but as matters now stand, it looks very much as if this great opportunity were likely to be allowed to pass away unimproved. It is semi-officially announced that the Cabinet has resolved to do nothing. The government seems to anticipate that the business community will drift into specie payments, and thus relieve it of the responsibility of resumption. But this is scarcely practical. There can be no doubt but that the irredeemable currency presses like an incubus on the industry of the country, and that it is to the interest of the business community to get rid of it. But the business community has gone very nearly as far as it can in this direction. The price of gold has fallen to 110@111. It remains for the government to do the rest, and place gold and greenbacks at par. The public are in favor of the change.

The situation is unfortunate and discouraging. With specie payments within sight, we are probably destined to drift away from it. In place of restoring the currency to a sound basis, we witness newspapers and men in high positions plotting to pack the Supreme Court so as to secure the reversal of the legal-tender decision.

A bill has even been introduced in Congress for the purpose of virtually nullifying it. We are told that the United States Senators, before they voted on the confirmation of the new Supreme Court Judges, took pains to ascertain that they were opposed to the law as it now stands. This conduct is simply infamous. It strikes at the very foundations of justice. The decision of Chief Justice Chase has done more to restore the credit of the United States Government, at home and abroad, than any other event that could have occurred, short of resumption of specie payments. By establishing the grand constitutional principle of the inviolability of contracts, under any and all circumstances, it has inspired new confidence. That it has not injured the value of the outstanding greenbacks is proved by their rapid approximation to par with gold. To talk of reversing or rescinding this decision, is to throw the national honor in the mire.

Under existing circumstances it is difficult to anticipate the future of gold premiums or of business. Speculation, no doubt, had a good deal to do with the reduction of the gold premium. Parties operated for a fall just as Gould and Fisk operated for a rise in September last. In both cases the results are equally disastrous. The fall in the premium is injuring the spring trade pretty nearly the same as the September speculation for a rise destroyed the fall trade. How long the business community may be compelled to endure these losses is just now a matter of no slight interest. That they should induce a strong public feeling in favor of specie payments is a matter of course. Undoubtedly, the business of the whole country is settling down to a gold basis. Prices of all kinds of commodities are falling. The reduction in wheat is bringing down the prices of other articles of living. The country is really in a sound condition, and it only requires the impulse of a healthy currency to impart a new life to all branches of business. Old King Cotton came very near restoring old King Gold, and may succeed in doing so at last, in spite of Congress and the politicians.

ONE OF THE HEROES OF THE ONEIDA.

Ensign Charles A. Copp.

From the New York Sun.

Ensign Charles A. Copp, who was lost on the Oneida, was born in Troy, New York, July 25, 1847. He came from an old and respected New Hampshire family. A stubborn will and great physical force, were tempered by a kindly disposition, made him a leader among his companions from boyhood. During his early school days he deposited in the savings bank quite a sum of money, earned by selling newspapers. Though constantly with the roughest newsboys, he retained a remarkable purity of character, and never in his life descended to the use of alcoholic stimulants, or even used tobacco in any form. At 14 he was admitted to the Troy High School, but, preferring an active life, he gladly accepted, in the following year, a clerkship in New York. Here he became acquainted with a Paymaster, who promised him the place of clerk. Feeling that he could best serve the country as well in that position as in any other, he entered the United States Navy in September, 1863, as an enlisted boy. Through some mistake he was transferred to the wrong vessel, but, making the best of it, he passed a year on the blockade, participating in the siege of Charleston, and acquiring a practical knowledge of modern naval warfare.

An appointment to the academy was offered him while on the Monadnock, which he was inclined to refuse, fearing he was too rusty in his studies to pass the required examination. His officers, who admired his manly ways and seamanlike qualities, urged him to accept, and one of them, Lieutenant Commander Joseph N. Miller, whom he often mentioned gratefully, even threatened, in case he refused, to reduce him from a petty office to which he had been promoted.

He was complimented at Newport on his examination in mathematics, and immediately on entering the school became champion for his younger and weaker fellow *plebes* "in their usual encounters with upper classmen." He was one of the movers in an organized defence, and for some time was President of his class. During his course he studied just enough to pass the several examinations, giving his attention to the practical branches and excelling in all manly sports.

He was a leading member of the ball and boat clubs, was a splendid swordsman, and the best boxer at the academy. He graduated with his class in June, 1868, and in October following was ordered to report to Admiral Rowan, of the Asiatic Squadron. He served on the flagship Delaware until October, 1869, when he was transferred to the Idaho, and came near death when that vessel was caught by a typhoon and broken almost in two. He was on his way home for examination for promotion, when Captain Arthur W. Eyre, of the Bombay, so cruelly put an end to his brief career.

Report speaks well of young Copp as an officer. His magnificent physique gave him a commanding presence, and his manly bearing won the respect of all with whom he came in contact. He had rare executive ability, and a tone of command that caused his every order to be instantly obeyed. He was a genial companion, a sympathizing friend, and a loving, devoted son and brother.

After the collision, when every man's thoughts were naturally on personal safety, his solicitude for the sick was worthy of his warm, generous heart. Seeing all the invalid seamen safely on board the cutter, he went below to his station. A comrade called to him to come up as the ship was sinking. He replied: "No! I cannot until relieved." Scarcely had he spoken those words when the Oneida sank beneath the waves.

Thus perished as brave an officer as ever honored any navy, and his name, with his Captain's, E. P. Williams, is added to the list of heroic men *who died rather than leave the post of duty.*

A SUIT FOR $116,139.

Assignee of Hancock & Walker vs. John S. McCune—The Illinois River Packet Company.

From the St. Louis Democrat, March 15.

Geo. J. Davis, assignee in bankruptcy of Hancock & Walker, filed a petition yesterday against John S. McCune, in the United States District Court, asking judgment for the sum of $116,139.48. The petition states that in January, 1868, Hancock & Walker, of the firm of J. D. Hancock & Co., St. Louis, and Walker & Hancock, Illinois, filed a petition in bankruptcy; that they were adjudicated bankrupts, and that petitioner was appointed assignee; that on the 1st of January, 1867, Hancock & Walker owned 100 shares of stock in the Illinois River Packet Company, which company owned steamboats and barges valued at $200,000; that McCune sold $12,500 of stock in the company to Walker & Hancock; that at that time McCune, Hancock & Co. were endorsers for the company for $96,500; that McCune informed them that he would increase his endorsements to $150,000, and that the company's indebtedness should be paid before the 1st of January, 1870. That Hancock & Walker had given deeds of trust to secure their liabilities, with the agreement with McCune that the deeds should be withheld from record for some time, and that no important changes should be made in the business of the company, and no new boats built. The deeds of trust were dated January 1, 1867, and this is the date of the agreement between the parties. The petition alleges that these deeds were made by the advice of McCune, with intent to cover up the property of Walker & Hancock from their other creditors and to give W. & H. and the packet company a fictitious credit; that the deeds were fraudulent and void as to all other creditors of Walker & Hancock; that the deeds were not recorded until December, 1867; that, in the meantime, large debts were contracted by the packet company, and by Walker & Hancock, who owned nearly all the stock of the company; that on the 1st of January, 1867, Walker & Hancock conveyed all their property and the property of the company to a trustee, for the benefit of McCune; that the net profits of the company, amounting to $63,000, came into the hands of McCune, and were used by him; also, that the property sold under the deed of trust brought $17,510.18. The petitioner asks that the deed of trust be declared void, and that he have judgment against McCune for $116,139.48.

From statistics of the British Board of Trade and other sources considered equally reliable, the cotton supply of the world, based on last year's production, may be stated at 5,000,[illegible] bales of 400 pounds each, distributed as follows: From America, 2,500,000; India, 1,600,000; Egypt, 210,000; Brazil, 375,000; other countries, 417,000. The same authorities place the consumption of the world as follows: Great Britain, 2,400,000 bales of 400 pounds; France, 650,000; Germany, 480,000; Russia, 250,000; Holland, 140,000; Spain, 140,000; Belgium, 40,000; Italy, 180,000; United States, 1,000,000; India, 250,000; China (India cotton), 130,000.

WOOL AND WOOLLENS.

Commissioner Wells Vindicated.

Letter from Forty-five Woollen Manufacturers.

The Ruinous and Fatal Policy of the Existing Tariff.

To the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, and the Finance Committee of the Senate of the United States:

GENTLEMEN: Hon. David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, has made his report for the year 1869, which report the undersigned believe to be honest and truthful, and which bears evidence of great ability and deep research throughout. But we are more particularly interested in that part of said report which relates to the tariff on wool and woollens.

We have also seen a pamphlet entitled "Remarks upon that portion of Commissioner Wells' Report relating to Wool and Woollens, January, 1870, by John L. Hayes, Esq., Secretary of the Executive Committee of the (so-called) National Association of Wool Manufacturers."

This association, in whose behalf the gentleman assumes to speak with such authority, we believe never embraced one-half the wool manufacturers of the country. To-day, we venture to say, the number represented is less than one-third. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that the association does not in any way represent the real opinions and wishes of the great body of wool manufacturers. Its Executive Committee may reflect the sentiments of the carpet and blanket manufacturers. No one doubts they do. But beyond this we deny their authority to speak for the wool manufacturers, and challenge the production of any proof of such authority.

Speaking in defence of the tariff on wool and woollens of 1867, Mr. Hayes remarks: "A measure instituted to some extent through the influence of the above-named association, meaning the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. Thus, in a measure, assuming the responsibility of making the tariff on wool and woollens, which has proved so disastrous to the business of the great body of wool manufacturers and wool-growers.

Mr. Hayes then follows with a personal attack on Commissioner Wells, more particularly impugning his motives, and to some extent denying his statement in a labored argument, but in our opinion failing to produce any proof that he is "hostile to one of the most important interests of the country," or that he has made any misstatements of facts.

We have no doubt Mr. Wells is competent to defend himself personally and officially against the attacks of Mr. Hayes; but it may be admissible for us to say that in our opinion Mr. Wells, as a public officer of the government, in regard to the tariff on wool and woollens, on which we feel entitled to speak with authority, has acted wisely, without partiality, and, as we believe, for the good of the whole people. We state this in justice to Mr. Wells, and also feeling a deep interest in this matter of protection.

Mr. Hayes takes exception to what Mr. Wells says in regard to the bargain made between the Executive Committee of the Wool Manufacturers' Association and the Executive Committee of the Wool-growers at the time these two committees made the bargain to bring about the tariff of 1867 on wool and woollens.

Mr. Wells says: "The gentlemen claiming to be wool-growers of the United States, but more especially interested in the breeding of sheep than the growing of wool." Mr. Hayes says this is not true; "that there were five of the Executive Committee of the wool-growers, and but one of them interested in the breeding of sheep."

The undersigned fail to see any great difference between breeding sheep and growing wool—the interests seem to be identical. But, for want of a better reason to contradict Mr. Wells, Mr. Hayes has made use of this argument.

Mr. Wells is then spoken of as disparagingly characterizing the work undertaken by the representatives of the wool-growing and wool-manufacturing interests. He says: "This work was not to increase the revenue of the National Treasury—not to promote the interests of the great mass of the people, to whom woollen fabrics are almost as much a necessity as food and shelter, nor to increase the wages or comforts of the laborers who grow the wool or manufacture the cloth; but simply and exclusively to influence legislation for the promotion of their respective gains and interests." In reply to this last statement of the Commissioner, in regard to its truthfulness, the public have a right to judge for themselves. In our opinion, it comes very near the truth. But Mr. Hayes would have us believe these gentlemen of the two Executive Committees were pure philanthropists, and had no selfish views whatever.

The two leading propositions laid down by the Commissioner are, that under the tariff of 1867 wool has yielded the grower a less price than ever before, and that there has been a great decrease in the number of sheep in the country. To the wool-grower these are of the first importance, and as affecting his particular interests, there is nothing else important in Mr. Wells' conclusions. They are simple statements of facts, seeming to require, from any one professing to consider them with a view to legislative decision and action, either a frank acknowledgement of their truth or a plain denial. We look in vain through the "Remarks" for any such acknowledgement or denial.

There is, indeed, a pretence made that the Commissioner has concealed facts in this connection, facts known to every one, and which the report recognizes throughout, though it does not state them in detail; and we fail to see how the writer would have us infer that the wool tariff of 1867 has been a blessing to the wool-grower because wool has become so abundant and cheap in foreign countries, and because large numbers of sheep have been killed in Australia and Brazil, there being the facts which Mr. Wells is charged, erroneously, we think, to have suppressed. Not venturing to deny the statements, does he not justify the Commissioner in his inference that in view of such facts the tariff is a failure?

Mr. Wells' third proposition is, that the wool interest of the country is greatly depressed in consequence of the present tariff on wool and woollens. Mr. Hayes denies this, and says, "the universal depression asserted is denied, as many branches and establishments enjoy reasonable prosperity. The depression should be general, as the influence of the tariff is general, to prove the tariff to be the efficient cause. The depression in certain branches is admitted."

We think, with Mr. Wells, that the depression in the woollen business, generally, was never so great as at the present time. But Mr. Wells had probably forgotten, or was not fully advised of the profits which have been realized by the carpet and blanket manufacturers, and to some extent by the worsted manufacturers. This, we shall endeavor to show, has been caused by the unequal and unjust operation of the tariff of 1867 in the different branches of the wool industry.

As above quoted, Mr. Hayes states that "the depression should be general, as the influence of the tariff is general, to prove the tariff to be the efficient cause."

We agree with Mr. Hayes in this statement, and believe it to be sound reasoning. But we deny that the influence of the tariff is equal. The Executive Committee, without doubt, knew this when they framed this tariff. For instance, they conveyed the idea to the Western wool-grower that carpets could not be manufactured from wool grown in this country, which was true to a certain extent; that is, there was not enough grown in this country to keep their machinery profitably employed, and so they made a bargain with the wool-growers to allow *carpet* wools under 12 cents per pound, whether *washed* or unwashed, to come in under a duty of 3 cents per pound, while at the same time they agreed upon a tariff on fine washed wools, which are not grown in this country, and which are essential to the manufacture of fine cloth, of 20 cents per pound specific, and 22 per cent *ad valorem*.

For example, the duty on fine *washed* wool is 22 64-100 cents per pound to the manufacturer of fine cloths, and a duty of 3 cents per pound on *washed* wool to the carpet manufacturer. It must be borne in mind that the shrinkage in scouring is about twice as much in the fine wool as it is in the carpet wool, which gives the carpet-maker a still greater advantage over the fine-cloth maker.

In view of these facts, can the Executive Committee of the above association, or any one else, deny the unequal bearing of this tariff? To us it seems clear that this unjust exclusion of fine wools not grown here has contributed, in a great degree, to the decrease of prices of domestic wool. The price of wool in our market is governed by the price of cloths, and, while foreign manufacturers have cheap fine wools, in the absence of competition from us, they can, and do, import their cloths, in spite of a 45 or 50 per cent duty, at prices below the cost of production under the 100 per cent duty on fine wool. Give our manufacturers fine wool at a mere revenue duty, as you do coarse wool, and the foreign manufacturer must pay more for his wool because of our competition, and will be forced to advance the price of his cloths, to the direct benefit of our own manufacturers, while our wool-growers obtain an equal benefit by the increased price of their wools. It is well known that, for a large portion of woollen fabrics, the manufacturer can afford to pay more for wool of American growth if he can obtain foreign wools to mix with them, the product being absolutely improved by this mixture of the wools from abroad with American wools. From any point of view we believe it can be shown that the interests of the wool-grower and manufacturer are identical; neither can be depressed for any length of time without seriously affecting the other, and both will be attended alike with prosperity.

We have no doubt that a large amount of woollen fabrics, both in the piece and in garments, is smuggled into this country and brought in under false invoices, whereas the raw material pays the full duty.

In conclusion, inasmuch as the Executive Committees of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and Wool-Growers have conceded that such descriptions of wool as cannot be grown in this country to advantage ought to be admitted free of duty, or at least at a low revenue duty, and Congress has acceded to their wishes so far as carpet wool is concerned, and as we believe that we have made out quite as clear a case in regard to fine wools, we, therefore, pray that you, as guardians of the industrial interests of the whole country, will modify the present existing tariff in such a manner that fine wool may come into the country at as low rates of duty as the carpet wools now do.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., February 21, 1870.
EDWARD HARRIS.
SLATER WOOLLEN CO., by H. N. Slater, Jr.
LIPPITT WOOLLEN CO., by C. H. Merriam, Treas., Providence, R. I.
EVANS, SEAGRAVE & CO., Providence Mills, at Waterford.
JOHN METCALF, Agent, Wanskuck Co., Providence, R. I.
R. G. HAZARD, Peacedale, R. I.
SMITH & TINKHAM, Burrillville, R. I.
WILLIAM TINKHAM, Harrisville Mills, R. I.
REARAN & MASON, Providence Mills, at Waterford.
J. T. SEAGRAVE & CO., Providence Mills, at Burrillville, R. I.
SOCKET & BOWEN, Mohegan Mills, in Burrillville.
[illegible], Burrillville, R. I.; Enterprise Mill, Cranston, R. I.
J. P. CAMPBELL & CO., Providence Mill, at Wickford, R. I.
EDWARD PEARCE, Jr., Treasurer, Stillwater Woollen Mill, Providence, mill at Stillwater, R. I.
THOMAS HARRIS, Treasurer, Harris Woollen Co., Putnam, Conn.
FISK & SAYLES, Pascoag, R. I.
J. A. WALDEN, Pascoag, R. I.
JAMES O. INMAN, Pascoag, R. I.
SMITH & SAYLES, Chepachet, R. I.
J. L. & F. W. WHIPPLE, Cavendish, Vt.
F. W. WHIPPLE, Providence, R. I.
J. D. NICHOLS & SONS, Mohegan, R. I.
JOS. C. PRAY, Treasurer of Pray's Woollen Company, Dudleyville, Mass.
A. KING, Treasurer, Lisbon, Conn.
SMITH R. HUNT, New York and Vermont.
J. S. MACKINTOSH, Treasurer, Holyoke, Mass.
R. & H. SAYLES, Killingly, Conn.
L. J. STIASTUY, Treasurer, Merrimac Mills, [illegible] 64 and 66 Worth street, New York.
AUBURN WOOLLEN COMPANY, per Chas. Frances, President, at Auburn, N. Y.
OWEN CLARK, Providence, R. I.
E. F. BRADFORD & Co., Providence, R. I. Factory at Uxbridge, Mass.
F. M. BALLOU & CO., Providence Mills, at Waterford.
PEACEDALE MANUFACTURING CO., R. HAZARD, Treasurer. Mills at Peacedale, South Kingston, R. I.
BULMAN & JOHNSON, Nasonville Mills, R. I.
JAMES LEGG & CO., Burrillville Mills, R. I.
LYMAN COPELAND, Greenville.
FRANCIS O. CARPENTER, Burrillville, R. I.
HORACE A. KIMBALL, Burrillville, R. I.
PAINE & SACKETT, Providence, R. I.
WILLIAM D. DAVIS, Providence Mill, at Uxbridge, Mass.
JAS. P. & JOS. P. PRAY, Franklin.
CHAS. H. WHIPPLE, F. H. B., Providence Mill in [illegible].
JAMES GREENHALGH, JUN., Plainville, R. I.
EDWARD SEAGRAVE.
J. O. STARKWEATHER, Pawtucket, R. I.
SPRAGUE, COLBURN & Co., Wauregan Fund, Conn.
E. H. ARMIDOWN, Philadelphia.

The above petitioners represent thirty-three corporations and companies, and twelve individuals, some of the best wool manufacturers in the United States, whose goods are well known in the markets of our country, and represent a capital actually engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods of over fifteen millions of dollars, and owning upwards of 500 sets of woollen machinery. The names were obtained in a small section of country, and many of them have been, and some of them now are, members of the "National Association of Woollen Manufacturers."

INDIRECT TAXATION IMPOSED ON THE WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is a schedule of articles entering into the woollen manufacturing industry of the United States, with the rate of taxation imposed on the same under the existing tariff:

Nitric acid, 10 per cent.
Sulphuric acid, 1 cent per pound.
Alum, 60 cents per 100 lbs, or 40 per cent.
Annatto, 20 per cent.
Aniline dyes, $1 per lb and 35 per cent.
Extract annatto, 20 per cent.
Argols, 6 cents per lb, or 44 per cent.
Blue vitriol, 100 per cent.
Box boards, 20 per cent.
Borax, 10 cents per lb, or 78 per cent.
Brimstone, $6 per ton.
Brooms, 35 per cent.
Brushes, 40 per cent.
Cards, 35 per cent.
Cloth, 10 per cent.
Chalk, $10 per ton, or 125 per cent.
Chromate of potash, 3 cents per lb, or 40 per cent.
Coal, $1.25 per ton, 50 per cent.
Copperas, 35 per cent.
Cudbear, 10 per cent.
Emery, 1 cent per pound.
Files, 10 cents per lb, and 30 or 56 per cent.
Nitrate of tin, 25 per cent.
Olive oil, 25 cents per gallon.
Paints, 25 per cent.
Wrapping paper, 35 per cent.
Press papers, 35 per cent.
Prussiate potash, 10 cents per lb, or 84 per cent.
Yellow do, 5 cents per lb.
Rope, 3½ cents per lb.
Sumac, 10 per cent.
Organzine silk, 35 per cent.
Sewing silk, 40 per cent.
Flocks, 12 cents per lb, or 85 per cent.
Fuller's earth, $3 per ton, or 25 per cent.
Glass, 40 per cent.
Gums, 20 per cent.
Carmined indigo, 30 per cent.
Lead, sugar of, 125 per cent.
Litharge, 3 cents per lb, or 81 per cent.
Extract logwood, 10 per cent.
Machinery, 35 and 45 per cent.
Nails, 1½ cents per pound.
Nitrate of iron, 20 per cent.
Soda ash, ½ cent per lb., or 22 per cent.
Teazles, 10 per cent.
Bar tin, 15 per cent.
Muriate tin, 30 per cent.
Twine, 40 per cent.
Fine wool, 100 per cent, and over.
Sperm oil, 20 per cent.
Iron and copper, 45 to 70 per cent.
Steel, 37 to 45 per cent.
All manufactures of iron, copper, and steel, 35 to 40 per cent.

All of the above taxes, which enhance the cost of domestic woollens, are paid by the persons who wear the goods, and constitute a bounty in favor of the foreign woollen manufacturers, who are exempt from their payment. The wool-growers pay these taxes in common with all other domestic consumers, and derive no benefit whatever from their continuance, for it must be borne in mind that it is the price of foreign fine goods which governs the price of the farmer's fine wool. The higher the tax are on all the raw material that enters into the expense of making our goods, the more it pleases the foreign woollen manufacturer. Why can't our wool-growers see this point? The wool-growers and the goods-manufacturers' interests are identical. Secured the wool, which the foreign obtains for 50 cents per pound, pays a duty of 21 cents per pound, and none is grown in this country.

And last, but not least, wages, which are enhanced by so many duties, without any gain to the laborer, as he has to pay out the increase of his wages for those things which he must buy, and which are enhanced by protection.

MYSTERIES AND HORRORS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Sudden and Singular Deaths of an Old and Wealthy Physician and his Wife in Quincy—Alleged Attempt to Poison a Servant Girl.

Quincy, Mass. (March 11), Correspondence of the New York Telegram.

The tranquility of this quiet town has been disturbed in an unusual manner during the past few weeks, in consequence of the sudden and singular death of an old and well-known physician and his wife, and an alleged attempt to poison a servant girl who was employed in the family previous to their decease. As the general story goes, old Dr. Ebenezer Woodward, about 80 years of age, who has been practicing here during the past forty years, found that, declining a few months since, and knowing that at most his earthly career must be but brief, he thought he would establish some one in the promising M. D. in his vacancy when he should pass from this to a brighter world. With this charitable feeling, he desired that his professional mantle should fall upon a young Boston physician, Dr. Martyn Ogden, a dashing and commanding knight of physic, of about 30 years. The coming successor to Dr. Woodward was, therefore, installed into his family, and soon after this the old doctor died, the immediate cause of his death being then, as now, attributed to old age, general physical exhaustion, and other natural causes. The Doctor's horse and chaise, and some other little requirements for the comfort and convenience of a rural physician, were transferred to the young Dr. Ogden, and for a time everything went along well and prosperously. The Doctor's widow admired the talents of her late spouse's professional successor, and knowing that the condition of the estate was such that she too must soon go to that last long home, she concluded to review her last will and testament, and in framing it she remembered the young Doctor to the amount of $1,000, which amount, however, was but a small portion of the whole amount she was to leave behind when she crossed over the dark river. A few weeks later, for some reason not yet explained, a new will was made, and, on one of the most inclement days of the winter season, when the snow was almost blinding, she went into Boston with the young doctor, made a new will, in which his legacy of one thousand was increased to ten thousand dollars. A week, perhaps ten days later, the old woman was taken suddenly and singularly ill, and in a day or two her spirit had fled. She was attended by the young Doctor, and nurses and neighbors who were with her in her last moments. The latter said that her symptoms indicated poison, and then the death of the old Doctor, the changing of the will in Ogden's favor, and other circumstances were revealed, and strange stories, founded on those suspicions, have been generously circulated ever since. The young Doctor remaining quiet and silent during the whole gossip, and, of course, losing all the patronage which promised so large and remunerative when he moved into the town. The change in the will by the old lady was not generally known until the occasion of the funeral, and when the fact was made known to an elderly brother of the deceased, he disregarded the solemnities of the occasion, and, in spite of entreaties by his friends, declared, in a most vehement manner, that the deaths of the Doctor and his widow were very strange and suspicious. He was finally quieted, and the services over the remains went on without interruption, and the remains were, in due course of ceremony, deposited in the village cemetery, beside those of the old Doctor. The gossip which followed was, of course, increased tenfold by this demonstration at the funeral; but still the authorities did not move in the matter, and public indignation toward the young Doctor was all that came of it.

But now comes another chapter—not less strange, but more suspicious toward him who was before suspected of being instrumental in the sudden mortality in Dr. Woodward's family. There was a servant girl employed there, young and fresh, named Maggie Erskine. With her the young Doctor is alleged to have been criminally intimate, and it is said that Maggie herself does not deny this. As a result of their improper conduct the doctor is said to have promised to lead her to the hymenial altar; but he was reluctant to fulfil his promise, and Maggie, believing him unfaithful, thought to test his constancy by telling him that she was going to New York. The Doctor did not appear to feel very bad about this, and Maggie's feelings were of course aggravated. She told the Doctor she was going to New York that very night, and, having a bad cold she wished for something to relieve it. The young M. D. thereupon wrote her a prescription and told her to have it put up by some Boston druggist and take a teaspoonful every four or five hours. Maggie, by the way, had no notion of going to New York, and she therefore went to Mr. Veazie's drug store in this town to have the prescription put up. The recipe alluded to was as follows: Vin ipecac, two drachms; syr. scillae, one and a half ounces; sol. opii, one ounce; syr. tolu, two drachms.

The druggist glanced carefully at the prescription, and then asked Maggie where she got it, having noticed that the handwriting of Dr. Ogden seemed to be disguised, and that, contrary to his usual custom, he had omitted to affix his name to it. Maggie said it was from Dr. Ogden; that it was for a cold, and that she was to take a teaspoonful every two hours. Mr. Veazie declined to put up the prescription, and told Maggie that one or two doses of it would produce certain death. Mr. Veazie then sent for the Doctor, and questioned him sharply, and received evasive and conflicting answers. Finding out, then, that the prescription had not been furnished, the Doctor wished to get possession of it, but this was of course denied him. These facts are discussed freely all over the village, and the Deputy Sheriff, although he admits there are grounds for an investigation, is reluctant to proceed; but the matter is being inquired into by John Quincy Adams, and it is quite likely that there will be an inquest and examination, which will result either in the vindication of young Dr. Ogden, or the implication of him with the singular circumstances just narrated.

Both Dr. Woodward and his widow were quite wealthy, and in their wills they bequeathed largely to various public institutions. Their surviving relatives are also wealthy, and will not contest the will of the late widow. They are also reluctant to have any public investigation, notwithstanding the strong grounds for suspicion.

THE COURTS.

The Lemont Homicide—Indictments Found Against Several Persons.

Claims of Dower—The Landgraff Will—Seeking Her Child.

Superior Court.

CRIMINAL MATTERS.

A grand jury was presented in this court yesterday, accepted, and empanelled, Mr. J. W. Loomis being appointed foreman. After some hours of deliberation, the body returned the following indictments into court:

THE LEMONT HOMICIDE.

James Brady for the murder of Michael McCarty, by shooting him. This was the New Year's homicide at Lemont. It would seem, from a recollection of the case as it appeared upon the hearing of the petition of the two parties at the time accused, on *habeas corpus*, that a crowd of men, resident in Lemont, visited the saloon of one Michael McCullough, where a free fight was inaugurated as the consequence of an over supply of liquor. There was a refusal to pay for the drinks, an offer to compromise the bill by the acceptance of a lesser price, and then the fight. McCarty was killed, and two other men, Timothy and Daniel Driscoll, were wounded, as also was the keeper of the drinking-house. Brady, it is claimed, fired the shot which proved fatal.

Michael McCullough, the keeper of the drinking house, was also presented for having committed an assault upon Timothy Driscoll, with intent to murder him.

One Patrick Kain, or Kane, was also indicted as one of the same party, for a murderous assault upon the other wounded man, Daniel Driscoll.

LARCENIES.

Two other indictments, for larceny, were found. One accuses John Hennessy and Michael Farrell with the larceny of a revolver, a pair of boots, and a pair of gloves; the other is to the effect that Charles Ludlow, alias Ludolph, stole a watch and some money.

SOME TAX JUDGMENTS.

Judgments were rendered yesterday as follows:

Curbing and filling Illinois street from Wells to Kingsbury street.

Grading Blue Island avenue from Twelfth to Twenty-second street. (Second assessment.)

Extending Fifteenth street from its present western terminus to the width of fifty feet through to Clark street.

Paving Jackson street from State to Market street.

Sidewalk on the east side of State street from Douglas place to Egan avenue.

Water service pipes in Sangamon street from Van Buren street to Fulton street.

Planking alley running east and west through Block 15, Kinzie's Addition.

CLAIMS OF DOWER.

Charlotte Noble v. Jabez Smith et al. Bill filed to procure an assignment of dower, by the widow of Mark Noble. The property affected consists of Lots 8 to 10 inclusive, in Block 1; and Lots 40 to 20 inclusive in Block 3, Dickenson's Subdivision of the east ten acres of the north half of the south sixty-nine acres of the northwest fractional quarter of Section 13, 38, 14.

The Same v. Charles W. Stevens et al. Bill as above, affecting the north half of twenty acres from the west end of land in the northwest quarter of Section 13, 38, 14, commencing at a point on the lake shore, at the northeast corner of C. B. Phillips' land, thence northerly along the shore to land once owned by Mark Beaubien, thence west to Section 14, thence south to Phillips' land, thence east along the south line of the quarter section to the place of beginning.

The Same v. John B. Platt et al. Bill as above, the property in which dower estate is sought being the west ten acres of the south thirty of the northwest fractional quarter of Section 13, 38, 14.

The Same v. Duncan McKillar. Bill as above, dower being sought in Lots 1 to 5, inclusive, and six feet off the north side of Lot 6, in Block 3, Dickenson's Subdivision.

The Same v. William Palmer. Bill for assignment of dower in Lots 4 to 15, inclusive, excepting six feet off the north side of Lot 6, in Block 3, Dickenson's Subdivision.

County Court.

THE LANDGRAFF WILL.

The will of George Landgraff was admitted to probate and the estate given over to the administration of his son John. The value of this estate, which consists mainly of realty, is estimated at from twenty-five to forty thousand dollars. The beneficiary is the executor and administrator, the property being left to him with only about one hundred dollars' worth of claims, bequests to others, to burden it. This will has been for a considerable time in the courts. On its presentation in the County Court, the then Judge, Bradwell, declined to probate it, upon a finding that Mrs. John had exercised an undue influence over his father, in his own behalf. From this decision, and the order which followed it, an appeal was taken to the Superior Court. A jury trial followed, when it was found that the instrument presented was the will of the testator, and that finding and the decree under it, the will was now probated.

WILL PROVED.

Estate of Heinrich Henke. Will proved and letters testamentary issued to Henry Rorbe, under bond of $48,000.

ADMINISTRATION.

Estate of James Fitzsimmons. David Cole was appointed to administer, under bond of $2,000.

Estate of Christine Delm. Declared settled.

Recorder's Court.

SEEKING THE CUSTODY OF A CHILD.

In this court Helen Nichols obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, by which she seeks to recover, from one who was her husband, the custody of their infant child. The infant is a girl of the age of 15 years, by the name of Josephine.

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

Taylor Page, Thomas Hines, and Mr. V. Wilson, together with being proprietors, and a score of festive youths, charged with being inmates, of gambling houses, were arraigned before Justice Banyon, yesterday morning. The former were fined for trial before the Recorder's Court, in bail of $300, and the latter were fined $3 per capita.

In October last a warrant was issued by Justice Banyon for the apprehension of Charles Fritz, of Hyde Park, on the charge of cow stealing. Fritz, hearing of the matter, slipped out of town. A day or two ago he returned, and yesterday was arraigned before Justice Summerfield. Hearing, on his request, was postponed for one week, bail being fixed at $500.

William Conway and Thomas Jackson are neighbors in Bridgeport, and yesterday got into a dispute, in the course of which Conway drew a revolver and threatened summary annihilation to Jackson. This caused Conway's arrest, and he was held in $300.

Robert O'Mara and John Parrisey were arraigned at the instance of one of Pinkerton's Preventive Police, on the charge of burglary. Whiskey appeared to have been at the bottom of the affair. The case was continued until Saturday, bail being fixed at $500.

Ames Shaw, charged with stealing a rifle, valued at $25, from Henry McFarland, was held for trial in bail of $500.

Thomas Hickey, for firing a revolver, at the corner of Clark and Monroe streets, during the passing of the procession in honor of St. Patrick, was fined $5.

WEST SIDE COURT.

John Solomon Mack was marched up yesterday on a charge which he was in what the policemen described to be a condition of drunkenness; but John resolutely denied the accusation. He stated that he was perfectly sober; that he knew his business; that the condition of the walk in Chicago was peculiar; that no man could stand by sober without weakening the foundation of the latter; that in so doing he had tumbled down, and not being able to pick himself up, and being in a crowd of persons, he began to settle, and, in a few minutes more, he was what the arithmetician called "buckled," and, thereupon, fell. He was not drunk, but buckled. The Court accepted the decision of the Board of Public Works, and the person was responsible for "buckling."

NORTH SIDE COURT.

Affairs at the North Side Court yesterday were stale, flat, and unprofitable, there being only three cases of simple drunks and of a mild disorderly character.

THE COURT HOUSE.

A Few Facts About the Old Building—Result of a Careful Survey by Civil Engineers.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Amid all the rumors, conjectures, and guesses that are flying about in relation to the Court House, it is natural to conclude that a few *facts* may be acceptable. This morning, for our own information, we took some careful levels in and about the building, with the following results:

Taking the top of the lower water-table, at the north end of the old building, near the jail entrance, for a starting point, the same at the intersection of the old and new buildings is 1½ inches lower, and at the extreme west end of the new building 4½ inches lower; going east, the corresponding points are 3 inches and 4½ inches lower. At the south end of the building, the corresponding points are: At east junction of new building, 3⅛ inches, and east extremity of new building, 3⅜ inches; and west extremity of building, 5⅜ inches, and 5¼ inches lower than centre of old building.

Inside the building, on the first floor, taking the top of the floor in the centre of the old building as a standard, the same at the north end is nearly 3½ inches, and, at the south end, 3½ inches lower, and east and west the floor is nearly level, to a point about ten feet short of the junction of the old and new buildings, whence it suddenly falls 2⅛ inches, to the junction on the west side, and about the same on the east side, and the total fall of this floor, to the Clark street entrance, is 7 4-8 inches.

The third floor, at the eastern end of the old building, is 2⅜ inches, and, at the western end, 4⅛ inches; at the north end, 3⅜ inches, and, at the south end, 3⅛ inches lower than at the centre, at the head of the stairs.

The second floor we could not conveniently get at.

The top of the water-table at the southwest corner of the old Court house has been adopted by the City Council as the standard (technically called a bench) for the height of the grades of all streets and public works, and published in their proceedings as such; being supposed to be the most fixed and immovable point in the city. This bench, we find by reference to others in the vicinity that we established from it, two years ago, has settled nearly one-half inch. It will thus be seen by the above levels that the central or square part of the old building has settled very little, if any; that the east and west wings have been dragged down by the new additions, which have also settled still more at their east and west extremities.

The above figures and conclusions are on the supposition that the floors and water-tables were originally laid level, which we think is doubtful.

We abstain from all comments or opinions; the matter being in abler hands than ours.

WILCOX & FOX,
Civil Engineers, No. 16 Court House.

CHICAGO, March 17, 1870.

GRANS TO THOMAS.

The Heating Apparatus of the Court House and County Insane Asylum.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your issue of March 14, 1870, in the published proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, is what purports to be an explanation of Mr. Thomas as to matters referred to in a communication before then presented by me to the board, in which communication, among other things, I called attention to the fact, as understood by me, that Mr. Thomas, while holding the position of Superintendent of Construction by appointment of the Board of Supervisors, had himself performed part of the work under a sub-contract taken by him from Walworth, Twohig & Furse.

Mr. Thomas said in effect, as reported by you, that he was asked why he wanted to be the best man to do the work, and he replied that the firm who would do the work and according to the specifications, was the best one. When the contract was let to Walworth, Twohig & Furse, they employed Mr. Losberg, who was working in the building, to do the brick work. He (Thomas) went to Losberg, and asked him if he had a man capable of laying fire-brick, which was a peculiar work. Losberg thought he had, but he [illegible] cause [illegible] that Thomas should have a *bona fide* [illegible], and the work [illegible] did not [illegible] ... from which [illegible] the county's Superintendent of Construction, did do the work contracted to be done by Walworth, Twohig & Furse; and his labored and manifestly false explanation that this work was done by him under his knowledge and with the advice of ... [illegible] ...

BRIDGING THE H[UDSON]

The Projected Suspension Bridge at St. Anthony's Nose and ... —A Stupendous Undertaking—Details of the Plan.

From the New York ...

Recently a special act of the ... Legislature incorporated the Hudson ... Suspension Bridge Company. ... organization was effected, and the following officers appointed: J. M. Courtney, President; Andrew Carnegie, Vice President; J. J. Pusey, Treasurer; ... Secretary; Major General ... Chief Engineer; ... George B. McClellan, ... and the following Board of Directors: M. Courtenay, Andrew Carnegie, ... Makers, Charles J. Pusey, ... W. Sarrell, N. P. Stanton, T. Guthrie, George B. McClellan, R. J. Hubbard, E. R. Wiswell. ...

WOMAN'S R[IGHTS]

A Female Physician ... Evading the Revenue ... Claims Exemption ... not Allowed to Vote ... she will not Pay ... Until Her Sex are ... Rights.

From the Philadelphia ...

On complaint of the ... Fourth District, United States ... Biddle issued a warrant ... of Susan A. Smith, a practising physician in West Philadelphia, upon the charge of ... paying the special tax ... Internal Revenue laws. ...

WOOL AND WOOLLENS.

Commissioner Wells Vindicated.

Letter from Forty-five Woollen Manufacturers.

The Ruinous and Fatal Policy of the Existing Tariff.

[illegible]

J. A. WALDEN, Pascoag, R. I.
JAMES O. INMAN, Pascoag, R. I.
J. L. & F. W. WHIPPLE, Cavendish, Vt.
F. W. WHIPPLE, Providence, R. I.
J. D. NICHOLS & SONS, Mohegan, R. I.
JOS. G. PRAY, Treasurer of Pray's Woollen Company, Bellingham, Mass.
A. KING, Treasurer, Lisbon, Conn.
J. S. MACKINTOSH, Treasurer, Holyoke, Mass.
AUBURN WOOLLEN COMPANY, per CHAS. FRANCIS, President, at Auburn, N. Y.
OWEN CLARK, Providence, R. I.
S. S. BRADFORD & Co., Providence, R. I. Factory at Lisbon, Mass.
F. M. BALLOU & Co., Providence Mills, at Whitford.
PEACEDALE MANUFACTURING CO., R. HAZARD, Treasurer. Mills at Peacedale, South Kingston, R. I.
HOLMAN & JOHNSON, Nasonville Mills, R. I.
JAMES LEGG & Co., Burrillville Mills, R. I.
LYMAN COPELAND, Glendale.
FRANCIS CARPENTER, Burrillville R. I.
HORACE A. KIMBALL, Burrillville, R. I.
PAINE & SACKETT, Providence, R. I.
WILLIAM D. DAVIS, Providence Mill, at Uxbridge, Mass.
JAS. P. & Jos. P. PRAY, Franklin.
CHAS. H. WHIPPLE, F. H. B., Providence Mill, in Burrillville.
JAMES GREENHALGH, JUN., Plainville, R. I.
EDWARD SEAGRAVE.
J. O. STARKWEATHER, Pawtucket, R. I.
SPRAGUE, COLBURN & Co., Warehouse Point, Conn.
J. H. ARNDOWN, Philadelphia.

The above petitioners represent thirty-three corporations and companies, and twelve individuals, some of the best manufacturers in the United States, whose goods are well known in the markets of our country, and represent a capital actually engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods of over fifteen millions of dollars, and owning upwards of 500 sets of woollen machinery. The names were obtained in a small section of country, and many of them have been, and some of them now are, members of the "National Association of Woollen Manufacturers."

INDIRECT TAXATION IMPOSED ON THE WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is a schedule of articles entering into the woollen manufacturing industry of the United States, with the rate of taxation imposed on the same under the existing tariff:

Nitric acid, 10 per cent.
Sulphuric acid, 1 cent per pound.
Alum, 60 cents per 100 lbs, or 40 per cent.
Aniline dyes, $1 per lb and 35 per cent.
Extract annatto, 20 per cent.
Argols, 6 cents per lb, or 44 per cent.
Blue vitriol, 100 per cent.
Box boards, 30 per cent.
Brimstone, $10 per ton.
Brooms, 35 per cent.
Brushes, 40 per cent.
Cards, 35 per cent.
Cutch, 10 per cent.
[illegible]
All manufactures of iron, copper, and steel, 35 to 40 per cent.

All of the above taxes, which enhance the cost of domestic woollens, are paid by the persons who wear the goods, and constitute a bounty in favor of the foreign woollen manufacturers, who are exempt from their payment. The wool-growers pay these taxes in common with all other domestic consumers, and derive no benefit whatever from their continuance; for it must be borne in mind that it is the foreign fine goods which governs the price of the farmer's fine wool. The higher the taxes are on all the raw material that enters into the expense of making our goods, the more it pleases the foreign woollen manufacturers. Why can't our wool-growers see this point? The wool-growers and the goods-manufacturers' interests are identical. Scoured fine wool, which the foreigner obtains for 50 cents per pound, pays a duty of 51 cents per pound, and none is grown in this country.

And last, but not least, wages, which are enhanced by so many duties, without any gain to the laborer, as he has to pay out the increase of his wages for those things which he must buy, and which are enhanced by protection.

MYSTERIES AND HORRORS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Sudden and Singular Deaths of an Old and Wealthy Physician and his Wife in Quincy—Alleged Attempt to Poison a Servant Girl.

Quincy, Mass. (March 11), Correspondence of the New York Telegram.

The tranquillity of this quiet town has been disturbed in an unusual manner during the last few weeks, in consequence of the sudden and singular death of an old and well-known physician and his wife, and an alleged attempt to poison a servant girl who was employed in the family previous to their decease. As the general story goes, old Dr. Ebenezer Woodward, about 80 years of age, who has been practicing here during the past forty years, found himself declining a few months since, and knowing that at most his earthly career must be but short, he thought he would establish some young and promising M. D. in his vacancy when he should pass from this to a brighter world. With this charitable feeling, he decided that his professional mantle should fall upon a young Boston physician, Dr. Martyn Ogden, a dashing and commanding knight of physic, of about 30 years. The coming successor of Dr. Woodward was, therefore, installed into his family, and soon after this the old doctor died, the immediate cause of his death being, as now attributed to old age, general physical exhaustion, and other natural causes. The Doctor's horse and chaise, and some other little requirements for the comfort and convenience of a rural physician, were transmitted to the young Dr. Ogden, and for a time everything went along well and prosperously. The Doctor's widow admired the talents of her late spouse's professional successor, and knowing that she too must soon go to that long, long home, she concluded to make her last will and testament, and in framing it she remembered the young Doctor to the amount of $1,000, which amount, however, was but a small portion of the whole amount she was to leave behind when she crossed over the dark river. A few weeks later, for some reason not yet explained, a new will was made, and on one of the most inclement days of the winter season, when the snow was almost blinding, she went into Boston with the young doctor, and made a will, in which his legacy of one thousand was increased to ten thousand dollars. A week, perhaps ten days later, the old woman was taken suddenly and singularly ill, and in a day or two her spirit had fled. She was attended by the young Doctor, and nurses and neighbors were with her in her last moments. The latter said that her symptoms indicated poison, and then the death of the old Doctor, the changing of the will in Ogden's favor, and other circumstances were revealed, and strange stories, founded on these suspicions, have been generously circulated ever since—the young Doctor remaining quiet and silent during the whole gossip, and, of course, losing all the patronage which promised so large and remunerative when he moved into the town. The change in the will by the old lady was not generally known until the occasion of the funeral, and when the fact was made known to an elderly brother of the deceased, he disregarded the solemnities of the occasion, and, in spite of entreaties by his friends, declared, in a most vehement manner, that the deaths of the Doctor and his widow were very strange and suspicious. He was finally quieted, and the services over the remains went on without interruption, and the remains were, in due course of ceremony, deposited in the village cemetery, beside those of the old Doctor. The gossip which followed was, of course, increased tenfold by this demonstration at the funeral; but still the authorities did not move in the matter, and public indignation toward the young Doctor was all that came of it.

But now comes another chapter—not less strange, but more suspicious toward him who was before suspected of being instrumental in the sudden mortality in Dr. Woodward's family. There was a servant girl employed there, young and fresh, named Maggie Erskine. With her the young Doctor is alleged to have been criminally intimate, and it is said that Maggie herself does not deny this. As a result of their improper conduct the doctor is said to have promised to lead her to the hymenial altar; but he was reluctant to fulfil his promise, and Maggie, believing him unfaithful, thought to test his constancy by telling him that she was going to New York. The Doctor did not appear to feel very bad about this, and Maggie's feelings were of course aggravated. She told the Doctor she was going to New York that very night, and having a bad cold she wished for something to relieve it. The young M. D. thereupon wrote her a prescription and told her to have it put up by some Boston druggist, and take a teaspoonful every four or five hours. Maggie, by the way, had no notion of going to New York, and she therefore went to Mr. Veazie's drug store in this town to have the prescription put up. The recipe alluded to was as follows: Vin ipecac, two drachms; syr. scillae, one and a half ounces; sol. opii, one ounce; syr. tolu, two drachms.

The druggist glanced carefully at the prescription, and then asked Maggie where she got it, having noticed that the handwriting of Dr. Ogden seemed to be disguised, and that, contrary to his usual custom, he had omitted to affix his name to it. Maggie said it was from Dr. Ogden; that it was for a cold, and that she was to take a teaspoonful every five hours. Mr. Veazie declined to put up the prescription, and told Maggie that one or two doses of it would produce certain death. Mr. Veazie then sent for the Doctor, and questioned him sharply, and received evasive and conflicting answers. Finding out, then, that the prescription had not been furnished, the Doctor wished to get possession of it, but this was, of course, denied him. These facts are discussed freely all over the village, and the Deputy Sheriff, although he admits there are grounds for an investigation, is reluctant to proceed; but the matter is being inquired into by John Quincy Adams, and it is quite likely that there will be an inquest and examination, which will result either in the vindication of young Dr. Ogden, or the implication of him with the singular circumstances just narrated.

Both Dr. Woodward and his widow were quite wealthy, and in their wills they bequeathed largely to various public institutions. Their surviving relatives are also wealthy, and will not contest the will of the late widow. They are also reluctant to have any public investigation, notwithstanding the strong grounds for suspicion.

Albany has a magnificently dressed young lady, who engages little school girls in conversation on the street, and then cuts off their blonde tresses. She claims to be a "kleptomaniac."

THE COURTS.

The Lemont Homicide—Indictments Found Against Several Persons.

Claims of Dower—The Landgraff Will—Seeking Her Child.

Superior Court.

CRIMINAL MATTERS.

A grand jury was presented in this court yesterday, accepted, and empanelled, Mr. J. W. Loomis being appointed foreman. After some hours of deliberation the body returned the following indictments into court:

THE LEMONT HOMICIDE.

James Ready for the murder of Michael McCarty, by shooting him. This was the New Year's homicide at Lemont. It would seem, from a recollection of the case as it appeared upon the hearing of the petition of the two parties at the time accused, on *habeas corpus*, that a crowd of men, resident in Lemont, visited the saloon of one Michael McCullough, where a free fight was inaugurated as the consequence of an over supply of liquor. There was a refusal to pay for the drinks, an offer to compromise the bill by the acceptance of a lesser price, and then the fight. McCarty was killed, and two other men, Timothy and Daniel Driscoll, were wounded, as also was the keeper of the drinking-house. Ready, it is claimed, fired the shot which proved fatal.

Michael McCullough, the keeper of the drinking-house, was also presented for having committed an assault upon Timothy Driscoll, with intent to murder him.

One Patrick Kain, or Kane, was also indicted as one of the same party, for a murderous assault upon the other wounded man, Daniel Driscoll.

LARCENIES.

Two other indictments, for larceny, were found. One accuses John Hennessy and Michael Farrell with the larceny of a revolver, a pair of boots, and a pair of gloves; the other is to the effect that Charles Ludlow, *alias* Ludolph, stole a watch and some money.

SOME TAX JUDGMENTS.

Judgments were rendered yesterday as follows:

Curbing and filling Illinois street from Wells to Kingsbury street.

Grading Blue Island avenue from Twelfth to Twenty-second street. (Second assessment.)

Extending Fifteenth street from its present western terminus to the width of fifty feet through to Clark street.

Paving Jackson street from State to Market street.

Sidewalk on the east side of State street from Douglas place to Egan avenue.

Water service pipes in Sangamon street from Van Buren street to Fulton street.

Planking alley running east and west through Block 15, Kinzie's Addition.

CLAIMS OF DOWER.

Charlotte Noble v. James Stinson et al. Bill filed to procure an assignment of dower, by the widow of Mark Noble. The property affected consists of Lots 9 to 10 inclusive, in Block 1; and Lots 40 to 50 inclusive in Block 2, Dickenson's Subdivision of the east ten acres of the north half of the south sixty-nine acres of the northwest fractional quarter of Section 18, 38, 14.

The Same v. Charles W. Stevens et al. Bill as above, affecting the north half of twenty acres from the west end of land in the northwest quarter of Section 13, 38, 14, commencing at a point on the lake shore, at the northeast corner of C. B. Phillips' land, thence northerly along the shore to land once owned by Mark Beaubien, thence west to Section 14, thence south to Phillips' land, thence east along said south line of the quarter section to the place of beginning.

The Same v. John D. Platt et al. Bill as above, the property in which dower estate is sought being the west ten acres of the south thirty of the northwest fractional quarter of Section 13, 38, 14.

The Same v. Duncan McKillar. Bill as above, dower being sought in Lots 1 to 5, inclusive, and six feet off the north side of Lot 6, in Block 5, Dickenson's Subdivision.

The Same v. William Palmer. Bill for assignment of dower in Lots 6 to 10, inclusive, excepting six feet off the north side of Lot 6, in Block 3, Dickenson's Subdivision.

County Court.

THE LANDGRAFF WILL.

The will of George Landgraff was admitted to probate and the estate given over to the administration of his son John. The value of this estate, which consists mainly of realty, is estimated at from twenty-five to forty thousand dollars. The beneficiary is the executor and administrator, the property being left to him with only about one hundred dollars' worth of claims, bequests to sisters, to burden it. This will has been for a considerable time in the courts. On its presentation in the County Court, the then Judge, Bradwell, declined to probate it, upon a finding that the John had exercised an undue influence over his father, in his own behalf. From this decision, and the order which followed it, an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. A jury trial followed, which it was found that the instrument propounded was the last will and testament of the deceased. No appeal being perfected from that finding and the decree under it, the will was now probated.

WILL PROVED.

Estate of Heinrich Henke. Will proved and letters testamentary issued to Henry Horbe, under bond of $48,000.

ADMINISTRATION.

Estate of James Fitzsimons. David Cole was appointed to administer, under bond of $9,000.

Estate of Christine Dehn. Declared settled.

Recorder's Court.

SEEKING THE CUSTODY OF A CHILD.

In this court Helen Nichols obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, by which she seeks to recover, from one who was her husband, the custody of their infant child. The infant is a girl of the age of 15 years, by the name of Josephine.

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

Taylor Page, Thomas Hines, and Mr. V. Wilson, charged with being proprietors, and a score of fictitious youths, charged with being inmates, of gambling houses, were arraigned before Justice Banyon, yesterday morning. The former were held for trial before the Recorder's Court, in bail of $500, and the latter were fined $25 each.

In October last a warrant was issued by Justice Milliken for the apprehension of Charles Fritz, of Hyde Park, on the charge of over seduing. Fritz, hearing of the matter, slipped out of town. A day or two ago he returned, and yesterday was arraigned before Justice Summerfield. Hearing, however, was postponed for one week, bail being fixed at $800.

William Conway and Thomas Jackson are neighbors in Bridgeport, and yesterday got into a dispute at a fence, during which Conway drew a revolver and made summary annihilation of Jackson. This led to the former's arrest, and he was held for trial in bail of $500.

James O'Mara and John Tarrant were arraigned at the instance of the Pinkerton's Preventive Police, on the charge of burglary. Whiskey appeared to have been at the bottom of the affair. The case was continued until Saturday, bail being fixed at $800.

Amos Shaw, charged with stealing a rifle, valued at $500, from Henry McFarland, was held for trial in bail of $500.

Thomas Hickey, for firing a revolver, at the corner of Clark and Monroe streets, during the passing of the procession in honor of St. Patrick, was fined $5.

WEST SIDE COURT.

John Solomon Stock was picked up yesterday on Canal street in what the policemen described to be a condition of drunkenness; but John resolutely denied the accusation. He stated that he was perfectly sober; that he knew his business; that the condition of the soil in Chicago was peculiar; that no man could stand by another without weakening the foundation of the latter; that he had started out without his overshoes; and, finding himself in a crowd of persons, he began to settle, and, in a few minutes more, was what the architect call "buckled," and, thereupon, fell. He was not drunk, but buckled. The Court accepted the decision of the Board of Public Works that no person was responsible for "bucking," and discharged the prisoner.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

Affairs at the North Side Court yesterday were stale, flat, and unprofitable, there being only three cases of simple drunks and of a mild disorderly character.

THE COURT HOUSE.

A Few Facts About the Old Building—Result of a Careful Survey by Civil Engineers.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Amid all the rumors, conjectures, and guesses that are flying about in relation to the Court House, it is natural to conclude that a few *facts* may be acceptable. This morning, for our own information, we took some careful levels in and about the building, with the following results:

Taking the top of the lower water-table, at the north end of the old building, near the jail entrance, for a starting point, the same at the intersection of the old and new buildings is 1⅛ inches lower, and at the extreme west end of the new building, 4⅞ inches lower; going east, the corresponding points are 3 inches and 4⅜ inches lower. At the south end of the building, the corresponding points are: At east junction of the building, 2⅜ inches, and east extremity of new building, 5⅞ inches, and west extremity of building, 5⅜ inches, and 5⅜ inches lower than centre of old building.

Inside the building, on the first floor, taking the top of the floor in the centre of the old building as a standard, the same at the north end is nearly 3½ inches, and, at the south end, 3⅛ inches lower, and east and west the floor is nearly level, to a point about ten feet short of the junction of the old and new buildings, whence it suddenly falls 5⅛ inches, to the junction on the west side, and about the same on the east side, and the total fall of this floor, to the Clark street entrance, is 7 4-5 inches.

The third floor, at the eastern end of the old building, is 2⅜ inches, and, at the western end, 4⅜ inches; at the north end, 2⅜ inches, and, at the south end, 3⅛ inches lower than at the centre, at the head of the stairs.

The second floor we could not conveniently get at.

The top of the water-table at the southwest corner of the old Court house has been adopted by the City Council as the standard (technically called a bench) for the height of the grades of all streets and public works, and published in their proceedings as such; being supposed to be the most fixed and immovable point in the city. This bench, we find by reference to others in the vicinity that we established from it two years ago, has settled nearly one-half inch. It will be seen by the above levels that the central or square part of the old building has settled very little, if any; that the east and west wings have been dragged down by the new additions, which have also settled still more at their east and west extremities.

The above figures are based upon the supposition that the floors and water-tables were originally laid level, which we think is doubtful.

We abstain from all comments or opinions; the matter being in abler hands than ours.

WOLCOTT & FOX,
Civil Engineers, No. 18 Court House.
CHICAGO, March 17, 1870.

CRANE TO THOMAS.

The Heating Apparatus of the Court House and County Insane Asylum.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your issue of March 14, 1870, in the published proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, is what purports to be an explanation of Mr. Thomas as to matters referred to in a communication before then presented by me to the board, in which communication, among other things, I called attention to the fact, as understood by me, that Mr. Thomas while holding the position of Superintendent of Construction, by appointment of the Board of Supervisors, had himself performed part of the work under a sub-contract taken by him from Walworth, Twohig & Furse.

"Mr. Thomas said in effect, as reported by you, "that he was asked who would be the best men to do the work, and he replied that the firm who would do it cheapest and according to the specifications. When the contract was let to Walworth, Twohig & Furse, they employed Mr. Loeberg, who was working in the building, to do the brick-work. He (Thomas) went to Loeberg, and asked him if he had a man capable of laying fire-brick, which was a peculiar work. Loeberg thought he had, but *finally concluded that Thomas should have a first-class man, and Loeberg should have the profits!!* He (Thomas) got a man and did the work, and lost $66 by it."

From which luminous explanation it appears that Mr. Thomas, the county's Superintendent of Construction, did do the work contracted to be done by Walworth, Twohig & Furse; and his lame and manifestly false explanation that this work was done by him under an arrangement with Loeberg, by which Loeberg was to have the profits, is contradicted in the next breath by this custodian of the county's interests, who states that he did the work and *lost thirty-eight dollars by it*. Do men lose money by doing work where there is no contract? I submit that this attempted explanation of this matter by Mr. Thomas proves the suggestion in my letter to the board, that by Mr. Thomas taking this work for Walworth, Twohig & Furse, or Loeberg, as you choose, he became the superintendent of his own job.

Let me say just here that I am prepared to substantiate every representation made in my letter; but the report of the committee to whom it was referred was made without any opportunity having been afforded me to be heard before them, or to bring before them any evidence of, or witnesses to sustain my allegations; nor do the committee even upon the one-sided and unfair investigation dare to pronounce my statements, or any of them, untrue, but only say, "They believe that much of said communication is entirely false and without foundation." * * And your committee have been informed by the Chairman of said committee (the Investigating Committee appointed by the last session), that he had investigated the matter, and that there was no cause for making any such charges, and believe such charges were made for the express purpose of doing Mr. Thomas a personal injury." &c. Who are they that take it upon themselves to judge of intentions and purposes? A citizen of Cook County sends a respectful communication to its Board of Supervisors, not one line of which is, or can be, disproved; and a committee of that board, after an unfair and partial examination, seeks to shelter the accused by arraigning the intentions and purposes of the writer of the letter. And the spirit governing in this examination and its report is further manifest from the fact that, on learning of this report and investigation, I addressed a note to the board, asking leave to appear before the board and prove my assertions. This request has been denied, my communication having been either tabled or disregarded, so that no recourse was left to me for my defence, unless through the press.

I also sought to appear before the board to answer certain allegations of Mr. Thomas in relation to the work of heating the Normal School, now being executed by the company of which I am President; but this privilege was denied me. I will only say here that I am prepared, before any tribunal, to defend this work and every part of it, and am ready for an investigation at any time that one is desired.

It further appears that Mr. Thomas, when before the board, stated that I took him over to Field, Leiter & Co.'s, and while there asked him what it would be worth to him to superintend putting in the heating apparatus in the Court House, and said I thought it would be worth $1,000, and that this was the only way in which he (Thomas) was ever approached with a bribe. I pronounce this statement of Mr. Thomas absolutely and wilfully false. On the contrary, I assert, and will maintain, that whenever called on to do so, that when I was a bidder for this job, and before the contract was let, Mr. Thomas came to me of his own motion, and proposed that, in case I secured the contract under my bid, he (Thomas) would superintend the work for me for $1,000, and he would not do it for any less; and this while he held the position of County Superintendent of Construction.

Mr. Thomas further offered, on the same occasion, to do the work of setting the boilers for me (the very work which he admits he did for Walworth, Twohig & Furse, or for Loeberg) for $1,500; at the same time remarking that no one else could do this work for less than $1,500. Of this proposition made by Mr. Thomas I have a memorandum, made on the spot, and I also have evidence that he made substantially the same offer in relation to the setting of the boilers, under like circumstances, to another competitor for the contract. Did he make such an offer to the successful competitors, or did he do this work in a friendly way for Mr. Loeberg, and lose $66 by it? And did the county pay the contractors, or Loeberg, or Thomas? Very respectfully, &c.,

R. T. CRANE,
President Northwestern Manufacturing Co.

BRIDGING THE HUDSON.

The Projected Suspension Between St. Anthony's Nose and Fort Clinton—A Stupendous Undertaking—Details of the Plan.

From the New York Times, March 14.

Recently a special act of the State Legislature incorporated the Hudson Highland Suspension Bridge Company. Subsequently an organization was effected, and the following officers appointed: J. M. Courtenay, President; Andrew Carnejie, Vice President; C. J. Pusey, Treasurer; Jas. H. Jenkins, Secretary; Major General E. W. Serrell, Chief Engineer; Major General George B. McClellan, Consulting Engineer, and the following Board of Directors: John M. Courtenay, Andrew Carnejie, Caleb H. Mahen, Charles J. Pusey, David Lyman, Edward W. Serrell, N. P. Stanton, S. Dingee, L. T. Guthrie, George B. McClellan, A. C. Ellis, R. J. Hubbard, E. R. Wiswell. The estimated cost of this grand undertaking and the exact date for the commencement of its construction are not yet given to the public. But that it is one of the greatest feats of bridge-building ever attempted is manifest from the meagre facts and figures thus far given forth.

Its location is already determined upon. It will span the river, from bluff to bluff, between Fort Clinton, on the western, to St. Anthony's Nose, on the eastern side. The abutments and towers will be built upon the natural rock, which forms the base of the mass of mountains along the river's course, and is of primitive granite of the most enduring and permanent character. There will be one clear span of 1,600 feet. The length of the bridge between the towers is to be 1,666 feet. The total length of the bridge, including the approaches, will be 2,499 feet. The height of the lower part of the bridge above high-water mark will be 155 feet.

The entire structure will be formed of steel combination truss and cable work. The wire to be used in the manufacture of these cables is composed of a new steel, of peculiar properties, and in experimental trials, in spans 2,640 feet long, has shown greater tensile strength, with less weight, than any ever before used. Its tenacity is almost incredible. This structure will surpass that at Niagara, and others, in several respects. While the former is of iron cables, and of great weight, this will be of the lighter steel combination trusses, more shapely and graceful, and firm. The span is the longest in the world.

The height of the towers above the surface of the water will be 280 feet. There will be four systems and twenty cables, locked or rooted deeply into the rock, and abutments and towers. Each cable will be about fourteen inches in diameter, interlaced and secured by innumerable other and smaller cables. The cables will contain 371,165,750 feet, or 70,302 miles of steel wire. The total weight of iron and steel in the bridge will be about 17,000 tons, and the total suspended weight will be 9,651 tons. The total measurement of masonry will be 58,084 cubic yards. It is calculated that this bridge could safely support a train of sixty locomotives and 35,000 people.

It will have two decks or floors; the upper one to be used for railroad purposes; while the lower one will be devoted to team service. The amount of weight that can ever be crowded upon it at once, will be but one-sixth of its supporting capacity. Of course, the elevation above the water level renders it far out of the way of navigable craft of all kinds. The benefits to accrue from the successful consummation of the undertaking are manifold, and actually resolve themselves into a necessity. It opens what is most imperatively demanded, viz.: a midland, direct avenue, uninterrupted by the tedious and provoking delays of ferriage between the East, Northwest, and West and the great metropolis of the nation, at the most practicable crossing point along the Hudson River, and but about forty miles above New York. As a lesser, but still important consideration, it also opens a carriage and foot highway between the great and populous lands on either bank of the river. The railroad now being built between New Haven, Derby, and Willimantic, Conn., forms a part of the great Eastern and Western line. Negotiations are now progressing toward the consolidation of seven important roads in this enterprise.

Among the roads that from natural and inevitable gravitation toward it, will, first or last, be likely to be the Hudson River; the New York and Erie; the Midland, the West Side Albany; the Delaware & Lackawanna, the Harlem, the Danbury & Norwalk, the New York & New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Connecticut Valley, &c., with all their tributaries. Among other benefits it will transport and reduce the cost of millions of tons of coal annually, from the Pennsylvania coal fields to all points east of the Hudson River, per ton; other freight is saved the onerous charges of transhipment at New York and across the ferries. The present expense of transferring certain freight from New York to Jersey City, is about equal to the cost of its transportation by rail between Jersey City and Philadelphia, or between New York and New Haven. Several miles' distance is saved between New York city and Turner's Station (on the Erie Railway), by crossing this bridge, which is but three miles above Peekskill. These facts and figures,—the latter not the final and fixed statements of the projectors of the enterprise, but still in the main correct,—give a clear conception of the tremendous scheme. The eminent names of the corporators, before mentioned herein, and those of other friends of the enterprise, induce the belief that but a little more time and negotiation and launching out of huge capital is required to complete a triumph in the enginery of bridge-building such as the world never before saw, or even dreamed of.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

A Female Physician Charged with Evading the Revenue Laws—She Claims Exemption Because She is not Allowed to Vote, and Declares She will not Pay Her License Tax Until Her Sex are Allowed Their Rights.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, March 14.

On complaint of the Deputy Collector of the Fourth District, United States Commissioner Biddle issued a warrant last week for the arrest of Susan A. Smith, a practising physician of West Philadelphia, upon the charge of not having paid the special tax provided for by the Internal Revenue laws. The warrant was placed in the hands of one of the United States Deputy Marshals, who was directed to invite the lady to be present at the Commissioner's office at noon on Saturday last. Miss Smith promised to appear at the time specified, but failing to do so the officer this morning waited upon her, and requested her company as far east as Fifth and Library streets, the warrant being read to her. The lady consented, and, arriving at the Commissioner's office, the following testimony was entered against her:

William J. Mackey sworn; Am Deputy Collector of the Fourth District. Know the defendant, she resides at No. 104 South Fortieth street. She is a practising physician. Last fall I made a demand on her for the special tax as a physician, which she refused to pay, and said she would never pay until her sex were allowed to vote and hold office. She has not paid up to the present time. I have sent messengers to collect it, but they were never able to do so. On Friday week, I sent her a written notice that if it was not paid I would bring her case before you. She has taken no notice of it.

On cross-examination witness said he saw her give a prescription.

Miss Smith said that the law was an unjust one, and if she had not been a woman she would never have been required to put in an appearance before a United States Commissioner. She claimed to be exempt on the ground of her not having the right to vote.

The Commissioner demanded $500 bail for her appearance at court.

The section of the Internal Revenue laws, under which the warrant in this case was issued, reads as follows:

"Physicians, surgeons, and dentists shall pay $10. Every person (except apothecaries) whose business it is, for fee and reward, to prescribe remedies or perform surgical operations for the cure of any bodily disease or ailing, shall be deemed a physician, surgeon, or dentist."

And the penalty section reads:

"That any person who shall exercise or carry on any trade, business, or profession, or do any act hereinafter mentioned, for the exercising, carrying on, or doing of which a special tax is imposed by law, without payment there of as in that behalf required, shall for every such offence, besides being liable to the payment of the tax, be subject to a fine or penalty of not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars; and, if such person shall be a manufacturer of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, or a wholesale or retail dealer in liquor, he shall be further liable to imprisonment for a term not less than sixty days and not exceeding two years."

ART MATTERS.

Private View at the Opera House Art Gallery.

The receipt of several new pictures at the Art Gallery was made the occasion of a "Private View" last evening, which was very numerously attended, and was very pleasant, as all of these "Private Views" are. The pressure upon our columns will not allow us to enter into any detailed description of the new works, but only to indicate the chief and most characteristic ones, which may serve as a catalogue preliminary to extended notice hereafter.

The main work on exhibition is "The White Hills in October," by A. D. Shattuck, which is one of the largest paintings we have ever seen from his easel. It is a very uneven work, and one which will not detract from, much as we do his smaller works. The handling of the middle distance, especially in genuine autumn feeling, and in the handling of light upon the foliage, is admirable, and there is good color and modelling in the water; but both the right and left foregrounds are crude and spotty and have an unfinished look, while the rainbow in the distance is a pure piece of sensationalism which hurts the picture. The painting does not do Mr. Shattuck justice. He has far exceeded it in such little bits of his as "Sunlight and Shadow," and other works which he has had on exhibition here before.

A very interesting picture, both for its correct drawing and superb mastery of color, is one by Boulanger, under glass, which we believe is the only work of this artist at present in the country. Colman, of New York, contributes a half-length called "Contentment." The head is very characteristic, and the coloring very faithful. Leopold de Meulington is represented by "A Berry Boy," which is one of the best and one of the worst pictures we ever saw. The "Girls at the Fountain," by Hinckelberg, of Rome, is faulty in many respects, but has a luminous quality about it which is very pleasing. Agapit is represented by two figure-pieces on panel, "The Letter Writer," and "The Young Artist," the details of which are very close, although the subjects are commonplace. Wilms has a grouping of grapes, wine, peach, and nuts on a marble slab, which is one of the best and softest pieces of fruit-painting ever in the gallery. Rolfe is represented by fish which are not fishy enough, and yet are beautifully painted.

THE HOME ARTISTS.

Our home artists are well represented. Mr. Verner has four pictures, two of them being scenes on the plains with buffaloes, a sunset, a morning, and a coming storm. One cannot look at them, however, without a feeling of disappointment after he has seen his water colors. He should confine himself to the latter, in which he has no equal here.

Mr. Schmidt, the portrait painter, contributes a very creditable portrait of Dr. Hoffman, which is good in color and very faithful in likeness.

Mr. Matheson, a young and rising artist, contributes a large landscape, which is evidently a composition. Hitherto he has only painted cabinet sizes, in which, we think, he is more successful than in the present instance. The picture, however, shows care and thought, and is not without merit.

Lauritz Holzer, the young Danish artist, contributes two new pictures, which are deserving of great credit. He has made great improvement in water painting and is full of promise. With the proper study from nature, we predict for this young artist a widespread reputation as a marine painter.

Beecher is represented by a single cabinet-sized head, which is fairly ripe with color. It is admirably painted and full of life.

Elliott is at work just now on a forest interior, which is not yet far enough advanced to notice in any detail. He has also blocked out two animal pictures, "The Sheep-Shearing" and "The Prisoner's Escape." The latter represents a dog and cat at bay. In the course of their little unpleasantness they have upset the trap, and the rat is escaping. It promises to be one of his best animal pictures.

Hilliard has been very busy of late, as his studio shows, for it is literally full of his cabinet landscapes, which are always pleasant bits of nature, full of feeling and pleasant color. He has also finished up some very graphic forest interiors, in which he has handled light and perspective admirably. Among his large pictures is a marine, which shows great improvement. There is a breadth, freedom, and dash about it which promise well for him.

Phillips is as busy as a bee all the time, commissions pouring in upon him very rapidly. His class of pictures, however, is not of a nature to remain long on exhibition, as sitters usually get them home as soon as finished. He has one picture on exhibition, that of the two children of Louis Wahl, Esq., which will attract very general attention, both as portraits and pure artistic work. The grouping is very easy and natural, and the two faces, which in life are very strongly contrasted, are full of character and individuality.

Otto Sommers has finished up an incidental view of the Battle of Pea Ridge, which is full of action and good figure-painting, and is now at work on a small group of Rocky Mountain antelopes, with the accessories of a cliff, waterfall, and very effectively painted sky.

Reed, Sr., has finished up two or three of his poetical compositions, which are always beautiful in conception and pleasing in execution. He seems to have a faculty of always finding out the charming places in nature. Reed, Jr., is just putting the finishing touches upon the largest flower-piece he has ever painted, and the best one also. It is purely a study of exotics—every one of them painted from nature—and embraces such flowers as the gladiolus, Assam lily, begonia, orchid, calla, amaryllis, ferns, and water plants, which are interspersed with humming-birds and butterflies. The picture shows very hard and very patient study, and is a credit to Chicago art.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

Directors and Trustees.

The following is from a circular recently issued by the Hon. N. Bateman, Superintendent of Public Instruction in this State:

THE APRIL SCHOOL ELECTIONS.

Particular attention is called to the provisions of the act of March 30, 1869, changing the time of electing School Directors and Township Trustees.

The changes referred to are all embraced in the first section of the act of March 30, 1869, entitled "An Act to Amend the School Law," which is as follows:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the election of Trustees of Schools shall be on the second Monday of April annually: *Provided*, That in counties not under township organization, the election in each and every township whose boundaries coincide and are identical with those of the town as established under the township organization laws, shall be on the day of the stated annual town meeting. The annual election of School Directors shall be on the first Monday of April."

I.—ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

In respect to the election of Township Trustees of Schools, the following points are to be noted:

1. *Time.*—Two separate days are fixed for the election of Trustees, viz., the second Monday in April, and the day of the stated annual town meeting.

And in respect to the day of election, all the townships are thus divided into two classes, of which those electing Trustees on the second Monday of April may be termed the first, and all others the second class. This designation will be employed in subsequent remarks.

What townships compose the first class—*i. e.*, in what townships are the Trustees elected on the second Monday of April?

In all the townships of counties not under township organization, and all other townships which are not identical in boundary with the respective towns as established under the township organization laws.

* * * * *

2. *Manner.*—How are elections of Trustees in all townships of the first class to be called and conducted?

Precisely as heretofore. In respect to this class there is no change whatever, except as to time of election, which is changed from the second Monday of October to the second Monday of April.

3. *Number to be Elected.*—The effect of the new law was to shorten the terms of all Trustees in office when it passed. The terms of all Trustees who would otherwise have held till October, 1869, were, by the new law, made to expire in April, 1869, and their successors should then have been elected, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

How many Trustees, then, are to be elected next April, and what places are they to fill?

In answer—

1. In all townships where an election was held last April to choose a successor to the Trustee whose term by the new law then expired—and in all townships where an election has since been held to elect a successor as aforesaid—in all such townships (chance vacancies excepted), one Trustee should be elected next April, for the full term of three years from said April, in place of or as successor to the Trustee whose term under the old law would have expired October, 1870.

2. In all townships where no election was held last April, as required by the new law, and where no election has since been held, in compliance with said law—in all such townships two Trustees should be elected next April; one for two years in place of the Trustee whose term, by the new law, expired April, 1869, but who held over, and one for three years, in place of the Trustee whose term, by the new law, will expire April, 1770.

II.—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The day of election of School Directors is changed from the first Monday of August to the first Monday of April. There is no change whatever in the manner of ordering and conducting elections for School Directors; they must still be ordered and conducted in all respects as provided by the 42d section of the general school law, as heretofore, only the election must be held on the first Monday of April, instead of the first Monday of August.

The effect of the act of March 30, 1869, upon the tenure of Directors in office at the time, is precisely the same as that upon Trustees; it reduced their terms four months, so that the terms of all who would have held till August, 1869, were made to terminate in April, 1869, at which time their successors should have been chosen. And all that has been said as to the number of trustees to be elected next April, under what circumstances one, and under what circumstances two, applies in the same way precisely, to the election of Directors, and it need not be repeated.

County Superintendents are particularly requested to see that all school officers and voters in their respective counties have timely information of the change of time of all township and district school elections, and of the practical effect of the new law on all concerned. This may be done through the newspapers, by circulars, or by any other suitable and available means. It is of the highest importance that these school elections should be held uniformly throughout the State, on the day and in the manner required by law, and that all concerned should take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

NEWTON BATEMAN,
Supt. Public Instruction.

Mr. Burlingame's Obsequies.

St. Petersburg (Feb. 26) Correspondence of the New York World.

The Chinese were very much affected by Mr. Burlingame's death. They had put their whole confidence in him, and evidently loved him very much. The meeting of the Chinese Ministers with Mrs. Burlingame was a very moving sight, as one present described it to me. Some of them, however, have their own ideas as to the cause of his death. For several days the Chinese flag hung from the balcony of the Hotel Klé, but one day it was found that, by some mistake, the flag had been hung bottom upwards so that the blue dragon had his head down. The lower members of the suite declared that this was the forerunner of some terrible calamity, and the flag was hauled down and no longer displayed. The Chinese are so reverent of the dead that they not only were not reluctant to enter a Christian church for the funeral, but, on the contrary, were very much surprised that any question should be raised.

The funeral was very simple, as Mrs. Burlingame wished no unnecessary display. The funeral service was read at the hotel at 11 a. m., by the English clergyman, in the presence of the family and a few near friends. Not long after, the body was taken in a quiet way to the chapel of the British Factory, on the English Quay. The funeral was appointed for 2 o'clock, and by this hour the church was well filled with English and American residents, officers of the army and navy, and officials and Aides-de-Camp of the Emperor. The Emperor himself did not come, as he at first intended, but afterwards paid a visit of condolence to Mrs. Burlingame. The church, which is a pretty, neat room, in the Greek style, with a fine painting of the crucifixion over the altar, was draped in black; and when all were assembled the organ began to play a funeral march, and the rector and curate went out to the vestry to meet the body, and soon returned preceding it. The coffin was carried in by the pall-bearers, who were followed by the two sons of Mr. Burlingame, the Chinese Ministers, some intimate friends, the rest of the Chinese Mission, and the Corps Diplomatique and high government officials in full uniform, including some of the most prominent men of Russia. The pall-bearers were M. de Westmann, Adjunct Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. de Stremoukhoff, Director of the Asiatic Department; Sir Andrew Buchanan, the English Ambassador; General Fleury, Ambassador of France; Governor Curtin; General Vlangaly, Russian Minister at Pekin; M. de Champs, Secretary to the Chinese Mission; and General Pomutz, the American Consul. The simple English burial service was performed, while around the body of the dead American stood Russians, Greeks, Catholics, Lutherans, Protestants, Mohammedans, Buddhists, and pagans, all reverently listening. When the service was over and all had gone, the few friends carried the coffin down to the vault of the church, there to remain till sent to the United States.

The coffin is of plain wood, enclosed in another of lead, which is covered with black cloth, and neatly trimmed with white and silver. It was loaded with wreaths of laurel, camellias, and immortelles, but through them might be seen a silver plate bearing the simple inscription:

"ANSON BURLINGAME,
"Born at Berlin, New York, November 14, 1820.
"Died at St. Petersburg, February 23, 1870."

TRAGEDY AT ALTON, ILL.

Attempted Burglary, and Swift and Bloody Retribution.

Alton, Ill. (March 15), Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

Coroner Quarton summoned a jury this morning to hold an inquest on the body of a man in the city jail. After examination of the body, the jury went to the office of the Coroner, where was elicited the following testimony:

W. W. Martin, sworn: I reside on the southeast corner of Sixth and Henry streets, in this city. Am 37 years old. Am a carpenter and builder. At about half-past 1 o'clock this morning, 15th of March, my wife woke me and said burglars were working at the south window. I replied, "I guess not." After a short time she seized my arm and said: "There are certainly burglars at the window." I raised myself up, and heard them on the porch working at the blind. I started to go out. My wife called me back to get my revolver. After obtaining it, I went to a door opening on the porch; had my revolver in my right hand; slid the bolt with my left hand, and suddenly stepped upon the porch. I saw a man at the window, about five feet from me. He had the blind open, and was stooping down, attempting to raise the window. He jumped off the porch south, and ran east. I called to him, and as he did not heed, I snapped my revolver, which failed to discharge. He ran into a close place, and turned and ran toward me, when I fired my revolver. I called to him again. He did not stop, but turned north. I fired again. He ran perhaps twenty feet and fell. When he ran towards me I thought he was coming for me. It was not a dark night. He had a good chance at me and I at him. I supposed he had an accomplice, perhaps in the house. I called my neighbor, Charles Schafer. Schafer brought two men with him. I did not go near the wounded man, but sent blankets to him by Mr. Challacomb. The man fell in Sixth street. A year ago my provisions were stolen from my cellar, and some six months since I was robbed on the same premises of clothing.

Wm. A. Cull, sworn: I live at Alton; am a plasterer, and 39 years old; have seen the man who has been killed; think his name is William Bobier. He is an American; he lived at Toulon, Stark County, Illinois. He was in Battery "A," Second Illinois Light Artillery, with me; he was a wagon maker; was a single man. I think he was about 40 years old; he was a rough character. He enlisted at Peoria, and was to be tried at Peoria as a horse thief, but was offered a chance to enlist, and did so, in 1864. He told me his father lived seven miles from Toulon. Information concerning him can be had by writing to Marsh. Wynn, Toulon, Illinois.

Charles Schafer, sworn: I live in Alton, near Sixth and Henry streets; am porter at the store of Blair & Atwood, and 29 years old; I heard a noise just before 2 o'clock this morning; I asked my wife what noise was that; she thought it was William, a boarder, opening his window; I heard the noise twice; I was half asleep; I thought it was my door opened and shut; live 65 or 70 feet from Mr. W. W. Martin's house; after this noise I lay awake; Mr. Martin knocked at my back door and said, "Come over. A man tried to get in my house and I shot him; I don't know the result." I went over and found a man lying on his face in the middle of Sixth street. Mr. Martin asked me to call Mr. Challacomb; he wanted more men there; I did so; then at Martin's request I went for Henry Caswell, of the night police; he, Caswell, examined the pantaloons pocket of the wounded man, and found a pocket-knife, a coarse comb, a piece of tobacco, and some matches; when I went to the man he was choking and moaning; I did not speak to him; as soon as Caswell examined the wounded man he was hauled away on a dray; he was then dead; about three-fourths of an hour had elapsed since he was shot; the noises I heard seemed like opening and shutting a door—near together; the shots were about ten minutes before Mr. Martin called me.

Henry Caswell sworn: Live in Alton, and am a policeman. About 2 o'clock this morning Charles Schafer came on my beat and said there was business for me at Mr. Martin's; when I reached there I found a man lying on Sixth street, east of Henry, near the middle of the street; I went to him and raised his head; he was breathing a little; there was a gurgling in his throat; Schafer and I went across the street and got a drayman and dray; before the dray reached the place the man was dead; we put the body on the dray and took it to the City Jail; I never saw the man before; I found he had a pistol bullet wound behind his left ear; his brains were oozing from the wound; the bullet did not go through his head; his face was bruised by falling on the frozen ground; I searched his pockets when I first reached him; I did so to find weapons or tools.

It is stated that two men were seen by a member of Mr. Martin's family, walking back and forth before the house late the evening before. The man killed was in Pickard's store yesterday, and his body was recognized by Pickard and his clerk, and they state that then he had money. The jury found but five cents on the body. The man was about five feet eight inches high, and would weigh 140 to 145 pounds. He had brown hair, mixed with gray; sandy or red whiskers, somewhat gray, and blue eyes. He had on a blue beaver overcoat, no undercoat or vest, a white woollen undershirt, blue, butternut or light brown cloth overshirt, black felt hat, a pair of brown jean pants, blue socks, and brogan shoes. His shoes were loosed ready for removal doubtless when he got into the house. He had a white handkerchief marked "O," and wool gloves. One front tooth was gone from his upper jaw, and the little finger on his left hand was stiff from some injury. There was also found in his coat a case knife probably designed to remove window panes. Three photographs were found on his person; two of them were apparently of the same person, a little girl of about 6 years, both having on the back "Wariner & Smith, 22 West Randolph street, Chicago." The other photograph was of a portly woman, about 30 years of age, taken by "M. Stuber, No. 148 Market street, Louisville, Ky."

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the sworn testimony, exculpating Mr. Martin from blame.

Burglaries have been alarmingly frequent here during the last two years, and twice within the last year Mr. Martin's premises have been invaded and robbed. Some four or five years since a burglar was killed, under similar circumstances, by John Challacombe, at his residence, one block below Mr. Martin's, on the same street, and for two years we had exemption from these pests. Mr. Martin is a prominent citizen; a worthy man, a member of our City Council, and he has the sympathy of our citizens in having been the unexpected and unwilling agent in shedding the blood of a fellow-being, and their congratulations for having rid society of a public enemy.

Protest Against the Erie "Protection Committee."

The London papers publish the following indignant protest against the machinations of the so-called Erie Protection Committee:

"The undersigned, holders of a large number of shares of the Erie Railway Company, do most earnestly protest against the action lately taken by the so-called Erie Protection Committee as being contrary to the true interest of the shareholders. In justification of their protest, they beg to state that after the minutest inquiries they have discovered that the demand by the above committee of one shilling per share, and the stamping of it under the menace of it being excluded from the stock market, is nothing but a blind, calculated to coerce the shareholders to dispossess themselves from their most valuable right of electing a new manager of the Erie Railroad Company, without having previously been made acquainted either with the name of the qualifications of the candidate for the management of said company whom the Protection Committee intend to support at the next election. The fact that not less than 400,000 or 500,000 shares can, by such a wholesale registration as advised by the committee in favor of Trustees insure the election of an unknown person as manager of such an important company, without his having to buy, as in ordinary way, the required number of shares which would give him the majority of votes, must be well understood by the stockholders, who would thus lose through such an inconsiderate registration all the benefit of high prices which their shares would necessarily attain if bought successively by the unknown candidate or his party desirous to obtain control of the new elections.

"We have reason to believe that the well-known, influential party who has been for many years trying in New York to get the management of the Erie Company would cheerfully pay a large amount as a bonus to have 400,000 or 500,000 shares held in this country registered in their name or in those of their friends, in order to conquer for the candidate of their choice the position of the Erie Railroad King. The well-combined, but too transparent plan of the so-called Protection Committee has no other object than to take from the hands of the shareholders, without giving them any compensation whatever, the most valuable right of electing an unknown person as manager of such an important company, and dispossessing him and his party from buying the majority of its stock, which, if bought by such a person or party in connection with the party now in power, would raise the price of all shares at least fifty dollars.

"The above explanation will suffice to prove that somebody else but the shareholders would get the enormous bonus, which may be easily calculated, and which would be gladly paid by the candidate manager proposed and supported by the so-called Protection Committee. Our fellow-shareholders will, therefore, do well to abstain from falling into the new trap, by tightly holding their shares, and by refusing to sign any paper whatever or to pay any shilling fee or accept any stamping, which ceremonials are but a blind to a scheme which should be denounced for their benefit. It is sincerely hoped that the London press and the Board of Stockholders will immediately discountenance the action and measures lately taken by the pretended Protection Committee, as their maintenance would inaugurate, in the first financial circle of the world, a most disastrous system of organized mismanagement."

The Caning of George Wilkes.

New York (March 15) Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

George Wilkes, editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, has, it is said, for some time past, entertained ill feeling against William W. Leland, lately the proprietor of the St. Julian Hotel. On Saturday week he made a partial attack upon the latter in his paper, whereupon Leland called at his office and requested him to desist from future articles of the kind. Mr. Wilkes refused, and said that he should continue giving his opinion upon him. Major Leland departed, telling Wilkes that he would then have to abide by the consequences. A sharp skirmish of words occurred between the two, and Leland departed.

In the *Spirit of the Times* of last Saturday, in a long article upon Major Leland, Mr. Wilkes published the following scandalous paragraph:

"It is but true that Major William W. Leland would recollect anything that he might have to do for a five-dollar note. He (Major Wm. W. Leland) is a notorious swindler and scoundrel, whose infamy is as common as the air. He would not be believed on oath by any jury in New York, and adding beastly cowardice and brutishness to his dishonesty, is discountenanced even by his own brothers for his cruel beatings and kickings of a wife who, in addition to being adorned with every womanly virtue, has borne him several children."

Major Leland did not again call at Mr. Wilkes' office, but in walking up the west side of Broadway yesterday, he met him between North and Duval streets. Taking off his gloves, he stopped Mr. Wilkes, and asked him in emphatic tones what he meant by slandering him.

Mr. Wilkes said: "Keep away from me, now. I don't want anything to do with you"—and at the same time moved his right hand toward his left breast-pocket.

Major Leland thought he was attempting to draw a pistol, and felt that no time was to be lost. Having an oaken stick with a knobbed top in his hand, he struck Wilkes a violent blow on the head, and partially stunned him. He followed the blow by others on the head, face, and body, and, after knocking Wilkes down, finally broke it.

Wilkes recovered himself, and ran into the store No. 325 Broadway, pursued by his antagonist. There he was subjected to renewed blows, and his head and cheek bled freely.

Leland, finding that his stick without the upper part was but moderately effective, desisted and left.

Wilkes washed his face in the store and also departed.

The whole affair was of very short duration. Wilkes made no complaint, and consequently no arrest of Leland was made.

Discovery of Rich Gold Fields in Montana.

Mr. J. M. Cavanaugh, Delegate in Congress from Montana Territory, has received the following letter from a responsible gentleman, announcing the discovery of new and rich gold fields in [illegible] County, heretofore almost entirely an agricultural region. Over $25,000,000 have already been taken from the gold fields of Montana, and new discoveries are constantly made:

"There is now no possibility of doubt that the mines already discovered here will make the livelist and largest mining camp in the Territory the coming season, and their extent no one can predict with any certainty. Cedar Creek and its tributaries, within the present organized mining district, will, at the very lowest estimate, employ between five and ten thousand miners on the bars, mills, and channels of the streams, which are now known to contain good pay. Taking a view outside their immediate camp, along the Bitter Root mountain gorge, which extends from the divide between the bend of the Big Hole and Bitter Root rivers, and runs northwardly to Band d'Oreille Lake, a distance of 250 miles, with an average width of 45 miles, and considering the good-paying and rich gold deposits that have recently been discovered on both sides of the range, and the limited amount of prospecting that has been done, it is reasonable to expect and almost certain that further and more extensive mines will be found and opened up at an early day. There was no question but that the range, as a whole, within the limits mentioned, is gold-bearing, and presents the best and most extensive field for the miner and prospector to be found within the limits of the Pacific slope.

"This point, which is now about the centre of the discoveries, is 300 miles from Walla Walla, and a little over 200 miles from Helena, so we will have a competition in supplies from both quarters. The climate is milder and much more favorable to mining than any portion of the Rocky Mountains. Thus far, there have been but three days during the winter too cold to impede mining, and for the excellence and abundance of timber and water, the range surpasses any portion of the mountains I have seen.

"I regard these discoveries as the opening up of a most profitable and rich mining region. As some of the old placers become exhausted, it affords a field to all the idle men, and will operate largely to increase the population of Montana Territory. I write you as the situation seems to me from careful and actual observations for the past three months, regardless of the sensational opinions of the over-sanguine of the stories of the earlier disgusted stampeders."

THE INSANE WELL.

History of the Boring of the Deepest Hole in the World—The Final Report of the Superintendent.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 15.

It is well known that one feature in connection with the design of the new County Insane Asylum was that the water supply was to be derived from an artesian well. The boring was commenced almost at the same time with the erection of the building, and was continued without intermission until within a few months ago, when it was abandoned. The boring was carried to a depth greater, we believe, than any similar well in the world; but the subterranean water was not reached, at least where it had sufficient strength and volume to rise above the surface of the ground. There was something evidently wrong in the geological and other forecastings, and, after a large expenditure of money, somewhere about $100,000, the work was thrown up in despair by the County Court.

Yesterday, Mr. C. W. Atkinson, superintendent of the undertaking, submitted a lengthy report embodying a history of the work from which we make the following abstract:

The work of boring was commenced on the grounds at the south side of the Insane Asylum, in a well which had been dug to the depth of seventy-one and a half feet. The tubing having been placed in position, a 4½-inch drill was put down on the afternoon of the 31st of March, 1866, and the boring commenced, and was continued day and night, with only the necessary stoppages, until the 9th of August, 1869, when it was stopped finally. At which time, the well had been sunk to a depth of 3,843½ feet. A book accompanying the report exhibits the particulars of each day's work, and furnishes some interesting statistics. It gives a description of each formation or subdivision of formations, of which there were thirty-two in all, bored through. In the entire depth, 63 feet of coal, 360 feet of shale, 4,720 feet of limestone, and 600 feet of sandstone. A number of specimens have been saved from each formation.

When the boring commenced, the water stood about forty feet of the surface of the surface at the depth of 134 feet. An eight or ten inch opening was struck and the water sank to 128 feet. At 130 feet a small opening was also struck. On the 15th of April the jars broke in the well and the fragments were removed the same day. The work of reaming the bore to six inches was commenced, and on the 23d of the same month 53 feet of 5 inch tube was put down, and boring resumed on the 19th of June the jars again broke and some delay ensued. Some of the shale bed fell in and obstructed the working of the drills at the depth of 1,206 feet. From the 9th of July, 1866, six months were consumed in enlarging the bore and putting in tubes to secure the work against the falling in of the shale. The bore was enlarged to 11½ inches to the depth of 131½ feet. Mr. Atkinson then mentions other important particulars in the progress of the work. At the depth of 1,222 feet the water was a little saltish. At the depth of 2,140 feet a flinty opening was struck, which made the drill deviate from a straight course, and the spot was passed with difficulty. This opening contained sulphur water. At 2,513 feet the rock was found flinty with small openings and the hardest yet met with. On the 14th of November, 1867, the poles parted 900 feet from the top of the well and the parted near the top, allowing twenty seven poles to pass down by the side of the lower poles. At the beginning of the boring the drill fell on the bottom 48 to 50 times per minute. At the depth of 3,000 feet, 28 to 30 times, and at the depth of 3,843 feet, 24 to 25 times per minute. At the depth of 3,029 feet the temperature is 107 degrees Fahrenheit; at 3,127 it is 100 degrees Fahrenheit; at 3,364 feet it was 106 degrees Fahrenheit. At 3,392 feet the water was 2 degrees salt. The variations to 3,475 feet, in saltness and temperature, were trifling. At 3,543 feet a soft, whitish sandstone was struck. The borings change for exposure to grayish red; some places brown, other places, yellowish, but the red predominates. The water from this rock showed from seven to eight degrees salt. In many places this formation is exceedingly hard. At 3,837 feet the temperature is 105 Fahrenheit. The tests of temperature were made with a registering thermometer of Fahrenheit scale. Another test was made. The white of an egg was tightly inclosed in a short tube, with a ring screwed in each end, and let down 3,825 feet, and let remain one and a half hours, after which it was taken up. It had undergone no apparent change. In boring to a depth of 833 feet the drill was often observed to be highly magnetized; after passing this point there appeared to be no such influence. The loss of time, from various accidents and causes, is stated to have been less than 10 per cent of the whole period occupied in boring.

The well was left in a good condition for resuming boring at any future time. Mr. Atkinson remarks that here is a good opportunity of exploring at a cheap cost a hitherto unknown region of the earth, and closes his report with a compliment to his associates in the work, and a description of the implements used in the well and the manner of their application, &c.

Litigation in Relation to the Will of the Positivist Comte.

A curious action has just been brought to a close at Paris concerning the will of the great Positivist, Auguste Comte. At his death Comte left a voluminous will, the execution of which he committed to thirteen trustees, under the direction of M. Laffitte. The substance of the document has reference solely to the publication of certain works written by M. Comte in support of the Positive philosophy; and the author's widow objected to their publication on the ground that their effect would be to overthrow the system they are intended to strengthen, and to destroy the authority of its founder. Mme. Comte is a woman of high intelligence, and for a long time shared her husband's labors and studies. In 1842, however, a separation took place between them, though they still kept up a correspondence and interchange of ideas. Shortly after the separation the philosopher made the acquaintance of a Mme. Clotilde de Vaux, also a person of considerable ability, who was married to a convict. Her painful position appears to have awakened the philosopher's sympathy for a most intimate connection was established between them. Comte believed Clotilde, and was in the habit of submitting to her all his schemes for the development and improvement of the human race. She died soon afterward, however, leaving a deep impression upon the minds of Comte and his disciples; so much so that even now her portrait faces that of the philosopher on the walls of the room in the Rue de Monsieur le Prince, where his followers are in the habit of assembling. It must not be forgotten that shortly after his marriage M. Comte was attacked by mental disease, and placed under the care of M. Esquirol, whose treatment and attention he so much abused in his correspondence. What Mme. Comte wanted to prove was that in the latter part of his life M. Comte was insane, and that in consequence his will should not be carried out. She demanded the return of the MSS. which remained after her husband's death, basing her claims upon the fact that many statements in them were defamatory to herself. There was, moreover, a sealed packet containing the revelation of some mystery regarding herself, to the publication of which she greatly objected. The court, after four days' sitting, came to the conclusion that the claims of the philosopher's widow were unfounded as regards the works and reputation of the deceased, but that they were just concerning all things relating to herself. They returned a verdict according to which all the wishes of the deceased are to be executed and his MSS published, on condition that all passages in them detrimental to Mme. Comte are omitted, and that the sealed packet containing the mystery is given up to her or her advocate.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 17.

The stockholders of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway will be interested to know that, on Tuesday last, the Wisconsin Legislature passed a bill for the classification of railway Directors, the real intent and purpose of which is to aid a ring of speculating New York capitalists to gobble up the Northwestern, and use it as a sort of second fiddle to the Milwaukee & St. Paul. We have not seen a copy of the act passed by the Wisconsin Legislature, but it is alleged to be similar to the one passed by the Legislature of Illinois, March 24, 1869, in which it is made lawful for any railroad company organized under the laws of this State to divide its Board of Directors into three classes, numbered consecutively, the term of office of the first class to expire on the day of the next annual election, the second class one year thereafter, and the third class two years thereafter. The terms of service of the second and third classes of Directors are made longer in the Wisconsin act than in the one in this State, but it will only better enable a few ring-leaders to keep themselves in office and turn out any minority that may oppose their schemes. By turning out one minority after another and electing putty men in their places, the entire control might soon be placed in the hands of a ring of not more than four or five persons. It has been intimated that, under the Illinois act above mentioned, together with the one just passed by the Wisconsin Legislature, some such attempt may be made. For instance, the "St. Paul Ring" of Directors in the Northwestern—Messrs. Alexander Mitchell, Russell Sage, W. S. Gurnee, and F. P. James—the preponderance of whose interest is said to be in the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the officers every man whose interest in the stock of the Northwestern amounts to anything, and run the whole vast consolidation of roads of the Northwestern Company for the benefit of the Milwaukee & St. Paul. If the ring of four or five Directors can first secure their own continuance in office for, say, three or five years, and can secure another set of manageable men for the second class, they can manage the elections for the remaining third of the Directors so as to control the management of the road. In this position, without owning more than a hundred dollars worth of stock each, they could control and manage the whole fifty millions of property represented by the stock of the Northwestern Road for the benefit of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, and to some extent also for the benefit of the trade of the town of Milwaukee. Those who are conversant with the history of trade and railways in the country northwest of this, know that for ten years past there has been a contest between the various roads centring in Milwaukee (and now represented by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company) on the one hand, and the Northwestern on the other, for the trade of Minnesota, and finally for the controlling connection with the Northern Pacific. Thus there is a double incentive to the strategy which, it is alleged, is contemplated in this classification of Directors of the Northwestern Road: First, it would be a brilliant stock-gambling operation for the "St. Paul ring," as it would enable the Milwaukee & St. Paul to pay large dividends and put the stock up to a fancy price while the "ring" would have the use of the common revenues of the Northwestern for their speculations in Wall street generally; and, finally, it would be to the advantage of Milwaukee, who doubtless expects Mr. Mitchell to do something for her benefit. If the attempt should be made to carry out any such programme as has been intimated, the stockholders of the Northwestern should contest its legality in the courts. It is contrary to the principles of common law that a Board of Directors, who were elected for a year, shall be qualified by subsequent laws to classify themselves, without recourse to a vote of the stockholders, so that the term of office of five out of seventeen Directors shall be extended to five years instead of one, and that they shall be able to say to five or six others, "You shall be turned out on the 1st of next June."

Indications of the growing trade of Chicago with the Southern States multiply. The New Orleans *Republican* calls attention to the concentration of the river carrying trade at Cairo instead of St. Louis, and says:

"Several of the steamers in the new plying regularly between this city and Cairo, owing to the superior inducements. The low products and grain of Chicago, and the grain of Milwaukee and Dubuque, are flowing past St. Louis. Wake up! old friend, or you will lose the race."

An Atlanta paper also calls attention to the fact that large shipments of wagons, manufactured in Chicago, are passing through Nashville and Chattanooga to all parts of the South. In the annual report,—just published—of, the President of the Illinois Central Railroad, for the year 1869, he says: "As the Southern States have become more prosperous, our traffic with them has considerably increased. I recommend the most intimate relations with the railways of the South, and with that view deem the construction of a line from Columbus to Cairo most fortunate for this company, the distance being only twenty-four miles, and the connection with the Mobile & Ohio Road." These encouraging features of new trade show that if the one depressing cause, in the fluctuating value of the currency was removed, we would have grounds for expecting a great increase in the volume and profits of trade this year.

The local money market continues quiet, and the supply of loanable funds is ample. The chief borrowers continue to be the grain dealers, who find no difficulty in getting what accommodations they ask for.

Exchange was firm at 50 cents per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. At the counter bankers sold at 1-10 premium and take at 1-10 discount.

At the Stock Board to-day sales were:

$5,000 American gold, seller 90 ... 111⅞
5 shares Republic Insurance Company ... 91

The following bids and offers were also made:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1881	114	
United States 5-20s, 1862	110	110⅜
United States 5-20s, 1864	109	109⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865	109⅛ a-20	109⅝ a-20
United St's 5-20s, '65 (new)	108	108⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867	109 a-20	109⅛ a-20
United States 10-40s	105⅛	

INSURANCE.

	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Mutual Security Ins. Co	50	90	97
Lumberman's Ins. Co	100		95
Merchants' Ins. Co	100	141	141⅛
Republic Insurance Co	90	90⅛	91
Commercial Insurance Co	50	50	60
Lamar Insurance Co	50	70	80
State Insurance Co	50	90	

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	118	120
Fifth National Bank	110	114
Northwestern Nat'l Bank	110	
City National Bank	105	
Merchants' National Bank	130	
Commerc'l National Bank	125	
State Savings Institution	200	

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7s (water)	95	
Chicago City 7s (sewerage)	95	
Chicago City 7s (municipal)	95	
Cook County 7s, W. F. R.	97	98⅛
Cook County 7s, P. & B. B.	97	
Chamber of Commerce	107⅛	110
Chicago Dock Company	60	65
Chicago City R. R., S. D.		[illegible]
Chicago City R. R., W. D.	160	116
Chicago City R. R., N. D.	95	109-10
Gt. Western Tel. (15 pd in)		10
American-Mer. Union Ex.	58⅛	

The range of gold in New York to-day was:

10:30 a. m.	112	12:30 p. m.	112⅛
10:35 a. m.	112⅛	1:00 p. m.	112⅛
10:45 a. m.	112⅛	1:15 p. m.	112⅛
11:00 a. m.	112⅛	2:10 p. m.	112⅛
11:20 a. m.	112⅛	2:30 p. m.	112⅛
11:30 a. m.	112⅛	3:00 p. m.	112⅛
11:45 a. m.	112⅛	4:30 p. m.	112⅛
12:00 m.	112⅛		

LATER.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Money more active, at 5@6 per cent on call, the former on government collaterals. Prime discounts, 7@8 per cent.

Sterling firmer at 108⅛@108⅜, with few bankers willing to draw under a higher rate. Cotton bills have been bought at 107⅛, and the supply is decreasing.

The gold market was active, with a strong mercantile demand. The price was very strong in the forenoon, rising from 112 at the opening to 112⅜, on Washington advices unfavorable to the passage of the Funding bill. Contrary reports in the afternoon carried the price down to 112 at the close. Carrying rates 5@3 per cent, the latter being the latest rate paid. Clearances $48,000,000, representing yesterday's business.

Governments steady:

[illegible]

State securities dull and heavy.

Missouri, old	91⅛	Tennessee, old	49⅛
Virginia, old	70	N. C., old	46
Virginia, new	78	N. C., new	29⅛
Louisiana Levee 6s	74		

Stocks in the forenoon were quiet and heavy, with the chief interest in Northwestern, in which there was a difference of 10⅛ per cent between regular and sellers' option of 60 days. In the afternoon the general market was quieter and active and a broken prices were close to the lowest point of the day. The earnings of the Erie Road the second week in March, show an increase of $49,900 over last year.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 17.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

The following grain has been received since the above table was made up: 26 cars wheat; 14 cars corn; 3 cars oats; 1 car rye. Total, 44 cars, or 16,000 bu.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, but a very quiet set of markets, and a general tendency to lower prices in produce.

Highwines were quiet, at yesterday's prices. Sale was made of 100 brls wooden bound at 92½c.

Dressed hogs were inactive, the receipts being only 63 carcass. A few were offered by city slaughterers. A few were sold at $10.25 per 100 lbs, and one lot averaging 300 lbs, sold at $10.50.

Provisions were quiet and weak. Mess pork was fully 25c per brl lower. Lard ⅛c off; cut meats nominally unchanged, shoulders being the strongest, while sides and middles were rather easier. Mess pork closed at $25.37½ for descriptions which do not give the usual percentage of overweight, and $25.50 for regular brands, while choice brands were quoted firm at $26.00. The overweight is really an important item, as the pork is all repacked in New York, and the overplus of about 14 lbs in each brl is worth in the neighborhood of $1.50, which is sufficient to pay the cost of shipment in addition to the charge of rehandling. Lard was offered at 13¾c at the close. Shoulders were firm at 10c loose; rough sides do at 12c; and short rib middles at 13@13½c. Sweet pickled hams were nominal at 15@16½c; greases at 7@10½c; and city tallow at 9@9½c. Sales were: 400 brls mess at $25.50; 500 brls do (special brand) at $26.00; 100 brls, seller April, at $25.50; 200 brls do at $25.40; 200 brls do at $25.37½; 100 brls rumps at $19.00; 50 brls do at $18.50; 200 tcs lard, seller April, at 13½c; 500 tcs, seller 30 days, at 13½c; 50,000 lbs dry salted shoulders at 9c; 150,000 lbs do, buyer first half of April, at 9c; 50 brls extra mess beef at $11.50; 3 brls country tallow at 8½c.

The attendance of buyers upon the market for flour, to-day, was a light one, and business ruled quiet, a few holders affecting sales to local customers at about prices which were current on yesterday, while others were granting concessions of 10@20c per brl to shippers. The stocks of white and red winter extras are badly broken up, and prices are almost nominal, sales being confined to two small lots, at $7.50@7.75. Spring extras ranged at $4.00@4.75. Superfines were exceedingly quiet, owing to a light supply. We note the following transactions: White Winter Extras—50 brls "Berge & Becker's" at $7.75; 25 brls not named at $7.50. Spring Extras—200 brls "Star and Crescent" at $4.75; 200 brls "Oriental" at $4.75; 50 brls "Ford's" at $4.25; 200 brls brands given, on private terms; 50 brls not named at $4.65; 25 brls do at $4.50; 150 brls do at $4.00. Spring Superfines—100 brls not named at $3.40. Total, 1,000 brls.

Wheat was moderately active for the season, but with a very dull feeling among holders, due to private advices of lower quotations in Liverpool, and to a corresponding heaviness in New York, where wheat was offered at $1.11, though the public telegram at noon quoted $1.12@1.16. This was more than enough to outweigh the effects of the advance in gold, and cash lots averaged ⅝c lower than yesterday, while the weakened confidence in the future was visible in the fact that seller May dropped 1⅛c. The market opened at 76⅝c, declined to 76c, improved to 76⅜c, and closed firm at 76⅛@76⅝c. Sales were made of 400 bu No. 1 spring at 84c; 800 bu do at 84c; 400 bu do at 83⅛c; 10,000 bu No. 2 at 76⅛c; 75,000 bu do at 76⅝c; 40,000 bu do at 76⅛c; 55,000 bu do at 76c; 5,000 bu do at 75c; 800 bu fresh at 77⅛c; 1,600 bu do at 77⅛c; 1,600 bu do at 77c; 400 bu No. 3 at 70⅛c; 3,200 bu do at 70c; 4,000 bu do at 70⅛c; 400 bu rejected at 61⅛c; 800 bu do at 61⅛c; 400 bu do at 61⅛c; 400 bu do at 61⅛c. Total, 201,000 bu. Seller April sold at 76⅛@76⅝c; seller May at 80@80⅝c.

Corn was very quiet and dull at 1@2c decline, the receipts being somewhat larger, while buyers were very few. The market closed at 71⅛c for regular receipts of No. 2; 72⅛@73c for strictly fresh do; 68@69c for new; and 65@66c for no grade. Sales were: 2,400 bu No. 2 at 73c; 2,400 bu do at 72c; 5,600 bu do at 71⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 71⅛c; 2,800 bu new at 68c; 5,600 bu do at 68c; 2,000 bu no grade at 65c; 1,400 bu do at 62⅛c; 1,600 bu do at 61c; 400 bu do at 60⅛c; 2,400 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 59c; 400 bu do at 58c; 1,200 bu yellow at 73c, delivered. Total, 40,200 bu. Options in No. 2 were dull, only one lot being sold at 71⅛c.

Oats were dull and ⅛c lower, in sympathy with wheat. The market weakened badly at the close yesterday, and dropped another ⅛c this morning, all being sellers, and no buyers. The market opened at 36⅛c, and closed firmer, with buyers at that figure, and at 36⅛c for April. Strictly fresh receipts were in light request at 38c, closing firm. Sales were made of 6,000 bu No. 2 at 37c; 1,200 bu do at 37⅛c; 1,600 bu do at 37c; 10,000 bu do at 36⅛c; 2,400 bu do at 36⅛c; 600 bu rejected at 34⅛c. Total, 26,600 bu.

Rye was quiet and unchanged, at 65⅛@66c for fresh receipts of No. 2; 63⅛@64c for regular or do on winter storage, and 60@61c for rejected. Sales were: 400 bu No. 2 at 66c; 2,400 bu do at 64c; 800 bu do at 64c; 800 bu do at 63⅛c. Total, 4,400 bu.

Barley was quiet and dull. We repeat our quotations of [illegible] for No. 2, and [illegible] for No. 3; and [illegible] for rejected. Sale was made of 1,200 bu Canada No. 2 on private terms.

The demand for seeds was more active, but prices ruled steady and unchanged. Timothy sold at $4.70@4.95; clover at $9.12½@9.60; and Hungarian at $1.05.

The Mark Lane Express of Feb. 28 says:

"Although the past week opened with decided indications of the frost's departure, it yet lingered a few days, when the weather became mild and quiet enough for the renewal of tillage and all field labors. If there were occasionally light falls of snow and rain, no decided complaint, yet certainly it was a very sharp change. March may, if true to itself, still do much to help the growth, though wanted for the condition of samples and the sowing of Lent corn; but a kindly spring may once more bring plenty. The failure this season of remunerative prices does not prevent a more extended sowing of wheat, and though the difficulty of obtaining good seed, owing to the dearness of winter keep and the liability to blight, that growers have lately had very expensive, it is remarkable that the same suggestions are thrown out in Canada—colonists this season quite as much interested as British farmers; and foreigners complain as well, without urging any very material rates for their land. But it must be admitted that there have been worse times than these from which the agricultural interests have fully recovered. Nor are we shut out even in the condition of the working classes, now depressed by many fluctuations seem inevitable. It is hard to be hopeful when the current of adversity runs strong; but it is better to take heart than despair. We can only wait and bear, and say the depression is not long when things are sold at less than the cost of production. Foreign advices show very little change. Paris has been rather dearer, but not France generally. Belgium and Holland have been dull—neither the roads nor the rivers lately permitting much traffic. Dantzic has shown signs of weakness on small supplies, though Germany generally has been firm. In Hungary markets have risen nearly 1s. ⅌ quarter for the wheat; but there are no official reports as to any damage done to the growing wheat. New York has continued drooping under the influence of cable advices from France and England; but there are some reports of injury to the fall wheat. South and West Russia, from the northwest to the southeast, are alike in a most perfect calm; and for want of foreign orders at Odessa a moderate speculation has been going on, just enough to keep prices from a decided decline—but these are too high for England."

Red Wing, Minnesota, has 296,000 bu wheat, 6,933 brls flour, 3,600 bu barley, and 2,000 bu oats awaiting shipment, with a prospect of receiving 8,000 bu of wheat and 500 brls of flour per week.

In THE TRIBUNE of this morning the charges for storing a bushel of grain for one year are given at 25⅛c. This is the official charge. How much more can be made by the antedating of receipts may be left to the consciences of the warehousemen, and to the consciousness of grain-owners. The importance of the latter item is perhaps indicated by the extreme reluctance which the warehousemen show in permitting the grain-owners to know how nearly the grain and its paper balance each other. If all the grain receipts issued were registered, and cancelled when the grain is shipped out, and a full statement of stock in store published weekly, frauds on over or premature issues would be easily detected.

LATER.

In the afternoon the leading grain markets were dull, and for No. 2 spring wheat prices were easier, closing steady at 76c for 75c spot, and about 80c seller May. Pork products were neglected. No Evening Board.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 17.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week up to this evening:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,409	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	375
Wednesday	414	1,691	566
Thursday	961	1,796	583
Total	3,509	8,771	2,204
Same time last week	7,248	11,409	3,400
Week before last	7,508	16,953	6,641

The receipts to-day were by the following roads:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
By Illinois Central Road	138	99	90
By Burlington & Quincy Road	34	297	
By St. Louis & Alton Road	166	216	
By Chicago & N. W. Road	249	287	71
By Rock Island Road	323	823	
By Michigan Central Road			69
Driven	20	134	
Total	961	1,796	583

Shipments to-day, and for the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,041	1,061	
Tuesday	15	169	
Wednesday	1,741	1,401	410
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	3,225	2,410	410

Sales at the different Scale Houses were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
I. C. and C. & R. I. Scale	349	560	340
C. B. & Q. Scale	295	361	43
Chicago & Alton Scale	24	510	
Northwestern Scale	321	250	70
Total	989	1,681	453

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts were again light to-day, and with a good shipping demand to meet, sellers experienced no difficulty in effecting sales at the advanced prices of yesterday. There was a good attendance of both local and Eastern buyers, and under a good demand from both these interests, sales were quick, at $5.50@6.50 for common to choice shipping steers, and $6.25@7.75 for common to good butchers' cows and common to prime stock steers. The following were the

CLOSING PRICES.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 17.

Sales of grain, flour, and provisions will be found under the head of "Commercial," and the grain is in all cases sold subject to the usual charges of storage, unless otherwise expressed.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Matters.

F. D. CLARKE, M. D., the Regular Old Established Dr. Clarke, 172 South Clark st. (near Monroe).

CONFIDENTIALLY CONSULTED.

Send two stamps for Marital Secret.

Also, two for Book on Salt Abuse.

Address letters Dr. F. D. CLARKE, 172 South Clark st., Chicago.

Personal.

DR. W. D. HARTWELL, SPECIALIST,

[illegible] Address Dr. W. D. HARTWELL, P. O. Drawer 5024, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Bassett,

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible]

Private Consultations

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China. FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

DIRECT TO LONDON.

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., [illegible] Lake st., Chicago.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

[illegible] Kearney Matter Taken Up, Partially Considered, and Again Laid Over.

Another Subject for Investigation—More About Consulting Architects and Wings.

The Instability of the Court House.

The Board of Supervisors met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning pursuant to adjournment. Supervisor Humphrey in the chair.

THE KEARNEY MATTER.

The consideration of the resolution, submitted by the special committee of five, was then resumed.

Supervisor WAITE asked permission, on behalf of the committee, that the first half of the resolution, that Mr. Kearney be requested to resign the Chairmanship,—be first acted on. He desired to reply to some of Mr. Kearney's remarks. He, himself, had not voted for Mr. Kearney for Chairman; when Mr. Kearney made his inaugural speech, he said all the charges against him were false, he believed him. He was not satisfied yet with the [illegible] of committees. He became satisfied that it was an error of judgment. He had thought and identified himself with the Barnacles. He did not have appointed better committees; but the Chairmen were bad. The charge against Mr. Kearney had been fully considered, and the committee reported that Supervisor Kearney received [illegible] for his influence. They did not use the word "bribery," but took the word "influence," since three witnesses swore he said he could command a certain number of votes. On that point the prevalence of evidence was against Mr. Kearney, and the committee felt it was proper to use the word "influence," and could find no other verdict. All other things were subterfuges, and the whole matter rested on that. No assault was made on the motives or character of men. No [illegible] was shown on the part of the committee. They had acted as fairly as they could. Mr. Kearney said he was told a new Chairman was to be elected. That was the first he had heard of it. He voted for Mr. Waterman's resolution, and believed in it still. Mr. Kearney was not accused of bribery or corruption, as he said in his speech, which was entirely, and worthy of the man. It was ingenious, diverting attention from the point. Mr. Kearney asked for sympathy, and he was entitled to it. But the speaker had determined to do his duty, though some had been more courteous to him than Mr. Kearney. There might be a "ring" [illegible] up to remove the Chairman anyhow, but he knew nothing of it, and thought it must be part of Mr. Kearney's fruitful imagination. It was natural that Mr. Kearney should think the committee was against him, but it was not so. He himself did not know that the resolution was [illegible]. He had spoken to no one on the subject. Wishing to do justice, he would admit that Mr. Kearney was an excellent Chairman. He claimed that the charge against him had been proved. The matter may have begun in a joke, but he received it. They must take notice of the matter. Public opinion and the papers were very severe upon them, and not without cause. Mr. Kearney thought they had gone too far. As for himself, he did not want to act hastily. They need not act at all on the first part of the resolution. They should look calmly at the matter, and act dispassionately. He regretted that Mr. Kearney had said he would not resign. He should have kept it to himself. He thought that in self-protection the Board had a right to expel a member. There was a point at which the body could purge itself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER thought Mr. Waite was getting a little personal.

Supervisor WAITE thought he was replying to Mr. Kearney's speech.

Supervisor WORTHINGTON thought the Chair had better vacate the chair if he wanted to talk.

Supervisor WAITE said that Mr. Kearney had explained that the papers were very severe. So they were, and they were severe on the committee of the board. Unless something was done to appease public opinion, they would be swept out of existence. (Applause.) Their financial credit was affected. They had better stand up and face the music, or go home to their constituents. (Applause.) The trouble began when the board condemned the Court House, Insane Asylum, and Normal School, all at once. There was the error. He had tried to see where the stealing was, and had gone over the plan, and could not see where the stealing was. The papers wanted to make Supervisor Kearney a scape-goat, according to many people. But that was not the idea of the committee. Mr. Kearney was the only man against whom there was evidence.

Supervisor ALLEN rose to submit his opinion. He was elected as a new member with the idea that reform was necessary. He was interested in the prosperity of the county. He came there because he was selected by the voters of his ward. He asked no office, and came only to do his duty and help move on the car of progress of the County of Cook. The God of heaven when he made him never made another man like him, and never would. He could not say he could not, for that was limiting power. Let them read history and see if they could find a man like him. He had no feeling against Mr. Kearney, who had done him no injustice; but he had no sympathy for him, as for any who were placed in such unhappy circumstances. He had himself been placed in a [illegible] position. If anyone who did not partake of humanity, let him go to another latitude; he was too pure for Chicago. A man's character was not to be measured by dollars and cents. It was unfortunate for Mr. Kearney to be placed in such a position. He said if he was innocent. They must judge whether that was true. They must be guided by the words of witnesses. Had they any doubts Mr. Kearney said he could control votes? He had a right to represent to anyone fairly the advantages of a particular building, but when he got a lot for his ward, he was fixed there, and nothing could blot out the stain of impropriety but his after virtuous and upright character. Some things he did not believe, and some he did. He did not believe the say-so of Mr. Kearney was equal to that of any four men in the town. The fact was, he received the lot for his influence, no matter how great. He was of the opinion that the body could expel a member. It was incumbent in every deliberative body. If not so, it could not exist. Any member might so conduct himself that they could not transact business unless he was expelled. He would appeal to Mr. Kearney whether if he thought the speaker was guilty he would like him to [illegible] the presiding officer. Would any honorable man sit under the guidance of such a Chairman? Mr. Kearney was bound to resign. He could not justify himself if he did not. When it was shown a man had received money he should be ousted, and they would be unworthy of their places if they did not put him out.

The motion that the resolution be divided was then agreed to—yeas, 50; nays, none.

Supervisor WAITE moved that the first part of the resolution be adopted.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 42; nays, 6—as follows:

[illegible]

Supervisor [illegible] moved the second part of the resolution be laid temporarily on the table, to be taken up at the pleasure of the board.

Supervisor WORTHINGTON wanted no more delay. They must face the music at once. He had voted for Mr. Kearney for Chairman because he asked him to. He had never voted for him again. He had no sympathy with anything wrong. He had never learned whitewashing. He came to represent the Thirteenth Ward. He was not at liberty to do what he pleased, but obey his constituents, and he was willing to face the music, and hoped they would do so at once what they were going to do.

Supervisor CLARK thought the matter had better be postponed, since there was more testimony to be presented.

The vote on Supervisor Waite's motion was then taken, resulting—yeas, 29; nays, 21, as follows:

[illegible]

A COMMUNICATION.

Supervisor WAITE stated that he had a communication from F. A. Brooks, stating that Supervisor Gerber had given money to Supervisor Kearney.

Supervisor WORTHINGTON moved it be referred to the committee of five.

Supervisor FRED. BUSSE wanted a new committee. He was tired of handling dirt.

Supervisor WAITE hoped the committee would be discharged.

Supervisor BLUTHARDT hoped that slanderous letters from unknown parties would not be read.

Supervisor WAITE declined to serve on the committee of five. He was at work on the Court House investigation.

The letter was read, as follows:

To the Honorable Board of Cook County:

[illegible]

F. A. BROOKS.

The paper was referred to the committee of five.

Supervisor WAITE again tendered his resignation as a member of the committee of five.

The resignation was not accepted.

PETITION.

The petition of Bingham & Goodyear was referred to the Committee on Equalization of Taxes.

CONSULTING ARCHITECT.

Supervisor CLARK offered the following:

WHEREAS, The City Government, through the Building Committee of the Common Council, and the Board of Public Works, have seen it proper to appoint John M. Van Osdel Consulting Architect in the construction of the wing of the Court House;

Resolved, That the committee of seven, who are appointed to investigate the causes why the roof of the west wing fell [illegible] be requested to favorably consider the appointment of John M. Van Osdel as Consulting Architect, with [illegible].

Supervisor WAITE did not want to associate Mr. Rose with Mr. Van Osdel. He might want to turn out the former. They had better have a new architect, builder, and Court House.

Supervisor WORTHINGTON was opposed to binding the hands of the committee of seven so that they could not act independently. He went to work on the committee to sift the matter to the bottom. He wanted to select the proper architects and go to work investigating at once, so that both wings could be looked at at once, but they were overruled, and they simply heard what the other committee did. Now the roof had been knocked to pieces and taken out so that the committee could not see it. The meeting of lawyers need never have been held if the proper course had been pursued. They proposed to go and see what they could do with the remainder of the building.

Supervisor CLARK agreed with Mr. Worthington. His resolution was for them to take into favorable consideration the appointment of Van Osdel and Rose. The former had built the old building, and Mr. Rose was familiar with all the details of all contracts yet unfinished, and hence it seemed desirable to keep them.

Supervisor HOLLAND agreed with Supervisor Worthington. The committee had enough on their hands, and should not be interfered with, and should not be asked to put on a man who would make such a report as Rose did. He did not believe the true cause of the trouble with the west wing had been stated in the report. They had better call on some other architect than Van Osdel.

Supervisor BLUTHARDT moved that the resolution be referred to the committee of seven.

Supervisor PAHLMAN offered the following as an amendment to Supervisor Clark's resolution:

[illegible]

Supervisor CLARK accepted the amendment.

The CLERK, in reply to inquiries, said that Mr. Rose had received all but $1,000.

Supervisor WORTHINGTON thought the resolution a little premature. The committee was not through with Mr. Rose. When they reported the house would be prepared to vote intelligently.

Supervisor HOLLAND was opposed to appointing a Consulting Architect until the committee reported.

Supervisor WAITE concurred with him. The Aldermen were to begin at the bottom and go to the top. They had chosen nine competent men who would examine the thing thoroughly, and if the blame rested on Mr. Rose he ought to be put aside.

Supervisor PAHLMAN withdrew his amendment.

INSECURITY OF THE COURT HOUSE.

Supervisor DANOLDS offered the following:

WHEREAS, We believe from all the facts that the [illegible] suffered to subsequent to the Court House, that the whole structure is unsafe; that the cast iron columns rest upon an insecure and insufficient foundation; that the walls are settling, spreading, and cracking, and that the [illegible] therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of five members of the Board be appointed to make a thorough and searching investigation into the safety of the old Court House and the east wing, and also the propriety of removing the defective parts, and erecting in its place a substantial building on a secure and firm foundation, so that it may be occupied in safety and without fear, and report to the Board with all convenient speed; and also that the Common Council of the city be invited to appoint a like committee to co-operate with the committee hereby appointed in making said investigation.

Supervisor WAITE thought they had power enough.

Supervisor ALLEN moved the resolution be laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

EIGHTH WARD ELECTION.

Supervisor KELLY offered the following:

Resolved, That the matter of the expense connected with the late election in the Eighth Ward, caused by the resignation of Supervisor Pat. Carroll, be referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Claims, and that said committee be requested to report at this session of the board.

The resolution was adopted.

PROPOSED CO-OPERATION.

Supervisor WATERMAN offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee appointed by this board to investigate the present condition of the Court House, be requested to invite the committee appointed by the members of the [illegible] of Cook County, on the 15th instant, to co-operate with them in their labors.

Supervisor WORTHINGTON hoped it would be adopted.

The resolution was adopted.

BILLS PAYABLE.

The report of the Building Committee, recommending the payment of sundry bills for carpenter work, gas, &c., was taken up, and the items adopted.

The report of the same committee, giving bills audited for construction of east wing of the Court House, was taken up.

Among them were items of $5,000 for the iron roof, and $3,000 for extra services of Mr. Rose.

Supervisor WORTHINGTON thought that if orders for payment had been given yet, if they had not been presented, they should not be paid.

The report was adopted.

CHARGES AGAINST KEARNEY.

Supervisor KEARNEY requested of all the members present, if they knew of any charges against him about the location of the school at Englewood, to hand them in to the committee as soon as possible.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Supervisor DANOLDS moved, since it was St. Patrick's Day, that they adjourn till 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

The motion was agreed to.

AN INQUIRY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As the special committee of the Board of Supervisors are now in session, would it not be well for them to inquire by what authority the soldiers' Monument has been greatly curtailed in its dimensions since the contract was let for its erection; or can it be possible that the people of this county cannot erect a monument to the memory of their brave soldiers, without being curtailed, who braved the brunt of the battle-field to save the cowardly hides of these pilfering Supervisors?

A CITIZEN.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1870.

THE WEST SIDE PARKS.

Purchase of Lands and Delivery of Bonds—The Committee on Improvements.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the West Side Park Commissioners was held at their rooms, No. 299 West Randolph street, last evening, President Stanford in the chair. There were present Commissioners Holden, Cole, Runyan, Lipe, Greenebaum, and Bitt.

The President reported that since the last regular meeting he had delivered, in compliance with instructions, the following: To Juliet A. Kinzie, bonds to the amount of $7,000, for which he received a quit-claim deed releasing her dower interest in the undivided half of the E. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 24, 39, 13, east of 3d meridian; to F. A. Jenisch, from whom he had previously received a warranty deed to Lot 10, in McGlevy's Subdivision of the W. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 1, 39, 13, bonds to the amount of $1,950, and conveyed mortgage on the land; to George S. Chlison, bonds to the amount of $1,950, having received from him warranty deed to Lot 14, in McGlevy's Subdivision. He also signed a contract with William Butterfield for the conveyance, by warranty deed, of the N. E. ¼ S. W. ¼ Section 24, 39, 13, on payment of the following amounts: $15,000 November 1, 1871; $15,000 November 1, 1872; and $15,000 November 1, 1873, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent; also a contract with Alexander Brand for the conveyance, by warranty deed, of the S. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Section 1, 39, 13, east, for the sum of $50,000, one-third of the purchase money becoming due and payable November 1, 1871; one-third November 1, 1872, and one-third November 1, 1873, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

The report was placed on file.

Commissioner Cole offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the following be added as Section 19 of the rules and by-laws of this board: "There shall be a standing committee, composed of three members, to be styled Committee on Improvements, to whom shall be referred all plans and questions, and who, under the direction of the board, shall have the general supervision of all contracts hereafter to be let for improvements."

After approving of several subdivisions in the vicinity of Humboldt Boulevard the board adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL of the 16th contains the following item under its Covington news, which will prove interesting to some of our Chicago readers: "On Monday afternoon, William E. Manning filed a suit in the Kenton Circuit Court against William Emerson, for the recovery of $489, which the former claims to have loaned the latter some time ago. It is proper to state that the parties have been until recently partners in the negro minstrel business. Manning, after instituting his suit, made an affidavit that he believed Emerson had money in his possession, and was about to depart from the State of Kentucky without leaving sufficient money therein to satisfy his claim. The Clerk of the Supreme Court thereupon issued an order of arrest, and placed it in the hands of Sheriff Scott, who proceeded to the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Monday night, where Emerson and his troupe were performing to a large audience, and took him into custody. He was allowed to perform through the first part of the programme, but after that was escorted to the city jail. He was kept in durance vile for about an hour, when, upon executing $500 with the Sheriff to abide the result of the above suit, he was released."

A VERY INTERESTING CASE is now under treatment by a prominent physician of this city—it is one of spontaneous fracture of a bone. The person is a lady. While in bed, two or three days ago, and perfectly quiescent, she heard a loud snap, which was followed by a sharp pain in the right thigh, and an extensive torsion of the limb. A subsequent examination showed that the femur was broken in two, near the hip, followed by a shattering of the limb, and a twisting of the lower portion, which is indicated by a very unequal tension of the opposite muscles, and [illegible] the patient, only [illegible] (brittleness of the bones) had sustained fracture on a very slight twist of the leg, but we believe that the breaking [illegible] without any exterior mechanical cause, is an accident hitherto unrecorded.

MISS MARY E. S. BROWN, Principal of the Walsh Street School, publishes the following statement in reference to the charge of Mrs. Legge against Miss Rose: "Miss Rose has been uniformly careful of her children, and on the morning in question did not come to the school nearly an hour before 9 o'clock for the purpose of attending to those who were there. At ten minutes past 8 o'clock she admitted the girls who were waiting, and passed to her room. Nearly twenty minutes later George Legge fell from the steps, being pushed down by other boys, who were crowding away from the door, as they were told by the janitor to go to their own door, on the other side of the building. Miss Rose was entirely ignorant of the accident until the mother came to the school nearly an hour afterward."

DR. R. H. GILBERT lectured last night, at Farwell Hall, on Pneumatic Railroads—a subject with which he has been long and intimately acquainted. He gave a description of the general principles of pneumatic roads, and also gave a minute account of those in London, and especially of the one in New York. Numerous carefully prepared diagrams, brought into plain view by the use of the magic lantern, rendered his remarks still more comprehensible. He did not have a large audience, but those who were present listened attentively and enjoyed the lecture none the less on account of the total darkness of the room.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the dealers in hides and leather was held at No. 255 South Water street on yesterday afternoon, to consider the propriety of forming an association of all those engaged in those lines of business. The attendance was quite small. Mr. Sharp was called to the chair. The Committee on Rooms, appointed at a previous meeting, reported unsatisfactorily. Several members were desirous that the hide dealers should join the Board of Trade for a while, before they went into a separate organization. Finally, a committee of three was appointed to go around among the various dealers and find out what the general wish was as to the trade forming a private association. This business transacted, and the meeting adjourned.

A HORSE attached to a sleigh, in which was seated Alderman Tyler, became frightened at the corner of Madison and State streets, yesterday afternoon, and ran away. Mr. Tyler was thrown out and badly bruised. The animal rushed up State street, and at the corner of Washington ran against Mr. J. B. Belknap and knocked him down. He was taken to his room, over Cobb's Library, on Washington street, and remained insensible for some time. His head was badly cut and his face disfigured. The horse continued on to Randolph street, and rushed in between two cars, injuring himself so badly that he fell to the ground and shortly after died.

CONSTABLE HAYES and a lawyer named Durand had a "set to" yesterday afternoon, near Justice Hoisington's office, but they were separated before either were injured much. It seems that a case had been tried before Justice Salisbury, and that Hayes had winked at several of the jurors while the testimony was being given. Durand, who was the attorney for the defence, became angry, whereupon Hayes put his hand defiantly under Durand's nose. The two met subsequently, as stated, and each wanted to settle the other, but did not.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROGRAMME laid out by the Goodrich Transportation Company for their steamers the coming season of navigation: The steamers Sheboygan and Manitowoc will make trips on the west shore daily; the Alpena and Orion to Grand Haven and Muskegon, daily; the steamer Corona (new) to St. Joseph, daily; steamers Truesdell and St. Joseph to Green Bay, etc., twice a week.

MEM. FOR COMMERCIAL EDITORS.—Instead of "live hogs were dead yesterday," write "live hogs were buckled." Instead of calling for an increase of margin say "there was a demand for 7 angles to prevent buckling." Instead of "there was a stagnation of markets, under an apprehension of changes," write "there were few transactions yesterday, owing to a doubt whether there had been sufficient stays used to prevent buckling, and thereby a crash," etc., etc.

IN THE ACCOUNT of the accidental death of Mr. Eddy Sollinger, caused by a runaway team coming in collision with his carriage, we stated that the accident happened on Wabash avenue, while it should have been on Madison, near Franklin street. The deceased leaves a wife and four children. Coroner Cleaves yesterday held an inquest over the remains, and the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

GENERAL J. D. WEBSTER, Assessor of Internal Revenue, has issued the following card of warning "to all whom it may concern": "Returns of income for the year 1869 are now past due. All persons neglecting to make returns before the 25th inst., will subject themselves to an assessment on the best information to be procured, with an addition of 50 per cent penalty."

THE ONE-STORY frame building No. 99 Quincy street, owned and occupied by Michael Dorney, with its contents, was damaged to the extent of $250 by fire, about half-past 10 o'clock last evening. Whether Mr. Dorney had any insurance or not could not be ascertained. The origin of the fire is unknown.

MARTHA SCOTT was arrested and lodged in the Armory, last evening, for alleged stealing of a watch and dress from Mrs. Roberts, who resides on the corner of State and Madison streets.

AN OLD LADY named Anna Murphy fell dead on the sidewalk, at the corner of Polk and Clinton streets, about 7 o'clock last evening. The body was removed to No. 287 Clinton street, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

THE ALARM from Box No. 279, at half past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by an incipient fire in the building No. 241 West Madison street, occupied by W. Webster.

THOMAS KING was charged, before United States Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday, for not stamping a note, and was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

ALL TRAINS are running regularly from Chicago to New York via Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

SEVERAL HORSES RAN AWAY yesterday, throwing the occupants of the vehicles to which they were attached out, but injuring no one seriously.

A REGULAR MEETING of the State Microscopical Society will be held this evening in the Library Hall of the Academy of Sciences.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

How the Occasion was Observed by the Irish People of Chicago.

Grand Military and Civic Processions—Banquets and Balls.

The Day Elsewhere.

IN CHICAGO.

IRELAND'S FOURTH OF JULY.

St. Patrick's Day has a peculiar interest to Irishmen wherever they may be. In Ireland, from Malin Head to Cape Clear, and from Dublin to Connemara, the day is observed as a national holiday. Work and business are suspended all over the country, and the Fourth of July of Ireland, surrounded as it is by sad and gloomy memories, is honored as much as it can be honored by a people whose national feelings and aspirations are curbed and checked by the oppressive laws of a foreign legislature. For all that, the Irishman's nature will assert itself; he will drown the shamrock; he will cheer for old Ireland; he will whistle "The Wearing of the Green," or some other rebellious air, and will be flung into jail to cogitate upon the misfortune of being an Irishman in Ireland. After all, it is only in free America that an Irishman can be an Irishman to his heart's content. Here he can love his native land without interference from the State, and here he can cherish the hope, which, in a less sanguine race, repeated failure would long since have crushed, that at some future time Patrick's Day may be celebrated in Ireland with the same freedom that it is here.

THE DAY AND SCENE.

The sun came out bright and strong yesterday morning, contrary to his usual custom on Patrick's Day, and at an early hour the sons and daughters of Erin were abroad in search of pleasure and amusement. All were dressed in their holiday garments and wore green sprigs in imitation of their "native shamrock."

Michigan avenue, where the different societies were ordered to meet, was crowded. The sidewalks were lined with pedestrians, and the roadway was filled with sleighs and cutters, taking advantage of the fast fading snow. The bands filled the air with music that must have done every Irishman's soul good and have sent the blood coursing swiftly through his veins.

THE MILITARY.

There was a question as to which of the military companies should take the lead. The place of honor was claimed by the Fenians, the oldest Irish organization in the city, and also by the Mulligan Zouaves, a recently organized band. When the question was referred upon by the civic bodies, the position was assigned to the Mulligan boys, and the Fenians were ousted from the place they had so long and honorably held. There is a strong undercurrent of feeling among the Temperance societies against the Fenians, who persist in being Irishmen in spite of the recent bull hurled at them by the Pope through the influence of Cardinal Cullen, of Dublin. So they lost the place of honor in the procession, and maintained their honor as Fenians.

THE FENIAN PROCESSION.

They determined to go it as Fenians, and they did so, accompanied by the Sheridan Guards. Four carriages filled with Fenian Sisters preceded them. Then came the Fenians under Colonel Cosgrove, and a fine a lot of boys as ever stepped to the "Wearing of the Green." The gallant Sheridan Guards, under command of Captain McKay and Captain Cooney, came next, and the rear was brought up by horsemen. The bands played lively airs, and the men marched well, presenting a fine and soldierly aspect. Captain F. C. Feeney was in charge of the carriages and their fair occupants.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

In connection with the Fenians, it is interesting to record that a company of colored soldiers offered their services in the procession, and were cordially invited to march beneath the sunburst. Unfortunately, the colored Irishmen were not quite ready for yesterday, and therefore they did not participate in the celebration. More of the broad and liberal spirit displayed by the Fenians in this matter is wanted among the majority of Irishmen.

THE MAIN PROCESSION.

The Fenians and the Sheridan Guards started about 10 o'clock, an hour in advance of the main body, which began to move at 11 o'clock. The Mulligan Zouaves, a body of tall, strapping young fellows, neatly arrayed in bright green surtouts and red Zouave leggings, and commanded by Captain Ryan, took the lead. Then came the various Temperance Societies, under command of the Marshal, Mr. Matthew Hayes. The Hibernian Society had with them Mr. Byrne, the Irish centenarian, who was written up in THE TRIBUNE a short time ago. He rode in a carriage with Mr. David Walsh. The old gentleman looked glad all over, and seemed to enjoy his ride and the occasion very much. The following was the

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

The Hibernian Benevolent Society.
The Roman Catholic Temperance and Benevolent Society.
The United Sons of Erin Benevolent Society.
The Horseshoers' Benevolent Society.
The Father Mathew Temperance and Benevolent Society.
The National Catholic Temperance and Benevolent Society.
The St. Paul Temperance and Benevolent Society.

APPEARANCE OF THE MEN.

It would be invidious to draw comparisons between these bodies. The members were neatly and handsomely dressed, wearing sashes and sprigs of green. Each society bore the Stars and Stripes and the Sunburst, both banners being dear to every true Irishman. Then each society had its distinctive banner, bearing appropriate mottoes, and a band made music for each. The marching was unusually good, and the *tout ensemble* of the entire procession, which was about half a mile long, was fine and imposing.

THE LINE OF MARCH.

The following was the route pursued: North on Michigan avenue to Lake street, west on Lake to Clark, south on Clark to Twelfth street, west on Twelfth to Canal, north on Canal to Van Buren, west on Van Buren to Desplaines, north on Desplaines to Kinzie, east on Kinzie to Wells, north Wells to Chicago avenue, east on Chicago avenue to State street, south on State to Michigan, east on Michigan to Rush, south on Rush to Michigan avenue, to Van Buren street, countermarching on Michigan avenue.

DISPERSION.

Michigan avenue was reached the second time about 3 o'clock, when the bodies dispersed. Nothing happened to mar the pleasure of the day. Thus ended the finest St. Patrick's procession Chicago has yet seen.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Special religious services were held in St. Patrick's Church. The Rev. Father Flanagan officiated as celebrant, Rev. Father Mackin as deacon, and Rev. Father Luby as sub-deacon. The different altars were richly dressed and brilliantly illuminated, the numerous lights in the sombre space around the large altar producing a striking and splendid effect.

The most attractive part of the service was the famous Mozart's Twelfth Mass. Mr. Hall led the choir, and the choristers were aided by Mr. Lestrange, who has lately come from the East. It was his first appearance in a Chicago church, and there was a [illegible] being a magnificent tenor voice that filled the large church. The tones were distinct, and the expression very well defined. The smoothness of sounds and the mouthing so disagreeable to an educated ear, were wholly absent. The *O Salutaris Hostia* was given by Mr. Hall in an excellent manner.

The sermon, which was preached by Rev. Father Mackin, of Peoria, treated of the life and labors of St. Patrick. A handsome collection was taken up by Dr. McDonnell and Mr. McCauley.

LITERARY ASSOCIATION BANQUET.

The annual banquet and ball of the Irish Literary Association was given last evening at the Revere House. At 8:30 the guests began to assemble, and about 9 o'clock Lieutenant General Sheridan, accompanied by Colonel Forsyth, arrived and held an extempore reception in one of the parlors. At 9:30 the company marched in procession to the banqueting room. The decorations on the walls consisted merely of the flags of the United States and Ireland, sufficient inspiration for any Irishman wanting a text for an eloquent speech. The tables were handsomely laid out, and the excellent viands served upon them afterward reflected great credit on the Revere House and its hospitable proprietor. The bill of fare was varied and good, and the wines, whiskey, and all that sort of thing, were just what an Irishman, or any other man, would like.

THE LADIES.

It was a mistake to say there were no decorations, for the ladies were there, and they are always ornamental as well as generally useful. They were seated at the tables beside the gentlemen, an innovation on the general mode of carrying on banquets, which the men sanctly entirely of the male sex. The ladies added dignity and grace to the occasion. They always have a humanizing influence upon gentlemen, and at a banquet have a restraining influence upon their bibulous propensities if they have any. The Irish Literary Association experimented in the matter, and found the experiment a success. About 200 persons sat down to supper.

THE HONORS.

The chair was occupied by Mr. J. J. Fitzgibbon, President of the society, General Sheridan sitting at his right. The honors of the other tables were done by Mr. W. C. McClure, First Vice President, and Mr. John S. McMahon, Second Vice President.

THE FEAST OF REASON.

The supper over, the feast of reason, the flow of soul and so forth began.

The Vice President read letters of regret from Hon. Joseph Medill, General Logan, W. H. Roberts, and other prominent gentlemen. He then proposed the toast of "The Day We Celebrate."

The President responded as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The day we celebrate, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE OTHER TOASTS.

The following toasts were then proposed and responded to:

2. The President of the United States—the free choice of a free people. Colonel Bennett.

3. The Army and Navy of the United States—the guardians, on land and sea, of our country's liberty. General Sheridan.

4. The Land of Our Birth and the Home of Our Adoption. Having felt the scourge of tyranny in Ireland, we appreciate the blessings of liberty in America. W. K. Sullivan.

5. The Memory of Ireland's Illustrious Dead—

"We drink the memory of the brave,
The faithful and the few;
Some lie far off beyond the wave,
Some sleep in Ireland, too;
All, all are gone, but still lives on
The fame of those who died.
All true men, like you men,
Remember them with pride."
—Wm. C. McClure.

6. The Principles of '98 and the Imprisoned Patriots of '68.

"Fought for the land their souls adored,
For happy homes and altars free,
Their only talisman the sword,
Their only spellword Liberty."
—A. L. Morrison.

7. The Poets and Orators of Ireland. "The glory of Grattan, the genius of Moore." P. McHugh.

8. Orange and Green.

"Let the Orange Lily be
Thy badge, my patriot brother,—
The everlasting green for me,
And we for one another."
—John F. Finerty.

9. The Irish in America. "Ever true to the cause of Liberty." John F. Scanlan.

10. The Literary Societies of Chicago. "Educate that you may be free." Colonel Bennett.

11. The Press. "The pen is mightier than the sword." Mr. Colbert.

12. The Ladies—The Coming Men. "Equally lovely and beloved, may God bless them." Dr. George F. Cunningham.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

Mrs. Cowell recited "Sheridan's Ride" in a spirited manner. Of course it was loudly applauded, as was the name of the General whenever it was mentioned during the evening.

DANCING.

The supper over, dancing commenced and was kept up until a late hour. The entertainment was a success in every way, and was something of which the Irish Literary Association has reason to be proud.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY BANQUET.

The Sixth Annual Banquet of St. Patrick's Society was given at the Tremont House last evening, and was in every way a most enjoyable and elegant affair.

ELSEWHERE.

SPRINGFIELD, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day has been celebrated by the Irish men and women of this city with more than ordinary *eclat*. At 10 o'clock this morning, the Church of the Immaculate Conception was crowded to overflowing with the admirers of Ireland's patron saint. High mass was celebrated, and a sermon appropriate to the day was preached by Rev. Father O'Brien, of Cape Girardeau, Mo. After service a procession was formed, led by the Emmet Guards, with about fifty muskets. The festivities of the day will be concluded by a banquet and dance, at Burkhardt's Hall.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was appropriately celebrated by the Fenians and other Irish societies in public procession and addresses by Mayor Macauley and Father Fitzpatrick.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—Work was generally suspended in honor of St. Patrick to-day, but the procession was not as large as usual. Banquet to-night.

FORT WAYNE, March 17.—Our Irish citizens turned out *en masse* to-day, celebrating St. Patrick's Day. Last night a lecture by one of their prominent Bishops was delivered.

NASHVILLE, March 17.—The Irish population of this city were out in large numbers this morning, in honor of St. Patrick's Day, while the Hebrews were equally zealous in celebrating the festival of Purim, concluding with charitable entertainments.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was appropriately celebrated by all Irish societies, military and civic. Addresses were made by Mayor Baxter and others.

NEW YORK, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated with more enthusiasm than ever before. The procession numbered nearly 30,000 men, was imposing, and witnessed by a vast concourse of people. Celebrations also took place in Brooklyn and various other cities in the vicinity, and in Boston, Baltimore, Providence, Poughkeepsie, Buffalo, Toronto, etc. No disturbances reported.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was observed throughout the Pacific Coast. In this city, besides the usual literary exercises, there were civil and military processions. At the Mechanics' Pavillion there were present about ten thousand people. Order and good feeling prevailed during the day.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—The celebration of St. Patrick's Day terminated to-night, with a splendid banquet, given by the Knights of St. Patrick, at the Southern Hotel. About 150 Knights, with their guests, including Mayor Cole and many prominent citizens, sat down to the feast, after which the following regular toasts were responded to: "The day we celebrate"; response by General James Shields, ex-United States Senator. "The President of the United States"; response by Judge Primm. "O'Donovan-Rossa"; response by Judge Thos. F. Dayley. "Woman"; response by James H. McNamara.

After these, several volunteer toasts were offered. Unrestrained in wit and humor, sentiment and patriotism flowed until a very late hour. Letters were read from President Grant, Governor McClurg, John Martin, John Mitchell, and Dillon O'Brien, expressing regrets at not being able to be present.

The annual ball of the Shamrock Benevolent Society was a grand affair and largely attended. Altogether, the celebration of the day has eclipsed any previous occasion, and has been characterized throughout by the strictest decorum and hearty good feeling.

PITTSBURGH, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by a procession of the benevolent societies, &c. The procession was larger than on any preceding occasion.

SOUTH CLARK STREET.

Meeting to Consider Measures for the Removal of the Railroad Tracks from That Thoroughfare.

A largely attended meeting of South Clark street property owners was held last evening, at the corner of Eighteenth and Clark streets, for the purpose of devising measures to effect the removal of the track of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, now encumbering that thoroughfare. The residents look upon the track as a public nuisance, endangering the life of man and beast. It is also claimed that the trains are rushed along the street at a rate of speed exceeding that provided by city ordinance, and as a preventive and means of harassing the company it was proposed to institute suit for violation of the said ordinance.

Mr. William Johnston was called to the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. Lambert Tree, stated the object of the meeting. He said that at a former meeting a committee was appointed to look into the rights of property-holders on that street, and they had prepared some resolutions to submit to the meeting. They are as follows, and were unanimously adopted:

[illegible]

It was resolved to present a petition, signed by the property-holders, to Mr. Tracy, President of the Rock Island Company, setting forth their grievance, and asking in return that the company set forth their views in a full and explicit manner, so that both parties can act in the full light of the real facts.

The meeting then adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. A. D. Bradley, who has been so long connected with the Opera House, and for so many years identified with the theatrical profession in this city, took a benefit last evening, which was a substantial one in every respect, the audience being a very large one. The programme embraced Byron's three-act comedy, "War to the Knife," the comedietta, "Turn Him Out," and the farce, "The Missing Baby." The occasion was a very interesting one from the fact that it was a reunion of many of the old favorites, both ladies and gentlemen, who have performed at the various theatres in this city in times gone by. Among them were John Dillon, who appeared in the last two pieces; Mr. Garrison, Mr. Jennings, Alice Holland, and Mrs. John Dillon, who appeared in "War to the Knife;" and Miss Rosie Cluer, who appeared in the first and second pieces. The performance was a very pleasant one throughout, and at the end of the first piece the beneficiary was called before the curtain, and returned his acknowledgments in a neat speech. The occasion does not call for any special criticism or mention of actors, but we cannot forbear from giving Mr. Jennings credit for his admirable personation of Mr. Nabbly, in "War to the Knife." Both Mrs. Holland and Mr. Dillon were received with hearty applause, and in their action sustained the excellent reputation they have always enjoyed.

There will be no performance at the Opera House this evening, but on to-morrow evening Mr. Jennings will take a benefit, upon which occasion "Ireland as it Was," with Dillon as *Ragged Pat*, and Mollie Williams as *Judy O'Trot*, and "The Chimney Corner," with Mr. Jennings as *Peter Probity*, will be given.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Mr. Mayo made his fourth appearance last evening at McVicker's in the character of *Charles De Moor*, in "The Robbers," and succeeded in creating a genuine enthusiasm by his excellent personation. The audience was quite a large one—in fact, the largest which has yet greeted Mr. Mayo, and the performance the best of the week. This evening he appears in "Hamlet" for his benefit.

THE MUSEUM.

"Frou-Frou" is drawing large houses at the Museum, and is proving one of the most decided successes of the season.

THE DEARBORN.

The Dearborn Theatre is crowded to overflowing nightly, and it is not necessary to make any comment of ours quite necessary.

THE CANTATA.

The Cantata of the "Lily Bell" will be given this evening at Farwell Hall, under the direction of Mr. E. E. Whittemore. The pleasant remembrances of the performance of the cantata a year ago, ought to, and undoubtedly will, fill the hall with a large attendance.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Meteorological record for March 17, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, No. 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "veering," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "snow":

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Ther.	Rain.
Night preced'g	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13 F.	To 2 p.m
7 a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. E.	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. E. W. S.	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	inches.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
CHICAGO, March 18.

Sun rises	[illegible]	Moon rises	[illegible]
Sun sets	[illegible]	Moon sets	[illegible]

Remembered.

The song, "Remembered," just published by Root & Cady, possesses a wonderful degree of inspiration, which must insure great popularity.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Organization of a Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Election of Officers—Reports—Addresses by Prominent Clergymen.

FORENOON SESSION.

A meeting of ladies interested in the organization of the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, was held yesterday morning, in the lecture-room of the Clark Street Methodist Church. Mrs. Bishop Hamlin was called to the chair, and Mrs. Thompson was chosen Secretary.

After the singing of a hymn, and prayer by Mrs. Brownlow, on motion of Mrs. Willing a committee was appointed to prepare a constitution. Mrs. Dr. Kidder, Mrs. Wheeler, and Mrs. Clausser, were named on the committee, and in a short time presented their report, which names the organization the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and declares its object to be the uniting of the efforts of Christian women toward the sending of female missionaries to the foreign lands embraced in the mission fields of the Methodist Church. The payment of $1 annually shall constitute membership; $20, life membership; $100 an honorary life manager; $300 an honorary life patron. The officers shall be a President; one Vice President from each of the conferences embraced in the States of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana; a Recording Secretary; a Corresponding Secretary and assistant, and Treasurer and Auditor, who may be a gentleman; a Board of Managers, consisting of ten members; these, with the officers, to constitute an Executive Committee for the administration of the affairs of the branch. The annual meeting of the branch to be held on the first Monday in April of each year. The report was adopted.

On motion of Mrs. Willing, a committee of three on nominations was appointed, consisting of Mrs. G. S. Rounds, Mrs. Kent, and Mrs. Jones.

Brother Baum, of Evanston, being called upon for a few remarks, said his heart was inspired by faith by the presence of so many ladies, and his thoughts had reverted to India, where he had spent seven years, and the people of which he had learned to love, and to take an interest in their civilization and enlightenment. They were looking toward these Christian agencies for relief, for new life, and there were chords of sympathy stretching from this gathering of ladies to the furthest ends of the world.

The meeting then adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting reassembled at 2 o'clock, and, after prayer had been offered by Mrs. Beveridge, the name of Mrs. Boring was added to the list of Secretaries.

The Committee on Nominations reported as follows, and the report was adopted:

President—Mrs. Bishop Hamlin.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. Bishop Thompson, of Rock River Conference; Mrs. David Preston, Detroit; Mrs. Joseph English, the Vice Presidents of the remaining Conferences of Southern and Central Illinois, Michigan, and Indiana to be appointed at the next quarterly meeting.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. J. F. Willing.

Assistant Corresponding Secretary—Miss E. A. Robinson.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Jukins.

Treasurer—Mrs. C. H. Fowler.

Managers—Mrs. Marcy, Mrs. G. Sweet, Mrs. F. Jones, Miss Hoyt, Mrs. H. Crews, Mrs. A. R. Bishop, Mrs. Burke, Mrs. D. P. Kidder, Mrs. Wm. Wheeler, Mrs. E. M. Boring.

Auditor—R. F. Queal.

On motion, Mrs. Willing was authorized to draw upon the treasury for the funds necessary to defray the travelling expenses as Corresponding Secretary, and the salary of the Assistant Corresponding Secretary was fixed at $400 per annum, with an allowance of $200 for travelling expenses.

Mrs. Fernando Jones was elected delegate to the next general meeting of the Executive Council, and was instructed to invite the holding of the next general meeting in Chicago.

The remainder of the session was taken up in hearing reports from various conferences and in an informal discussion, and the meeting adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

A public meeting was held in the evening in the auditorium of the church, a large number of ladies and gentlemen being present. The exercises were opened with a hymn by the choir, after which Rev. C. H. Fowler addressed the meeting. He said he should present a special cause among a multitude of causes, not as a rival and enemy whose success should defeat the others, but as a friend and ally whose success and comfort would assist and comfort the others. The ladies were to raise the money and nominate the candidates for the missionary field, but the parent society still held the authority to act upon the selection. This movement was merely a reinforcement of the grand army at the front, and did not interfere with the general missionary interests of the Church. The sympathies of the women were to be set at work moulding public sentiment in the direction of missionary interests, and their talents for talking were also to be brought to bear. The speaker gave with startling vividness a picture of the terrible condition of women in India, and, at the closing of his remarks, the congregation united in singing "From Greenland's Icy Mountains."

Rev. Dr. E. O. Haven then gave a brief address, saying that the time for summing up, and this would devolve upon him. The time was not far distant when the many literary men who had sneered at and pronounced a humbug the entire foreign missionary system, would be heartily ashamed of such sentiments. Heathenism was waning, the caste of 4,000 years was disappearing, and there never was such a time for the women to take hold of the work. There was a restless tendency among women to exert an influence upon human welfare, and this movement would be a great improvement in the mission interests of the Church. He closed with the prediction that, if the Woman's Missionary Society of the Church is as independent organization, it would have accomplished as much in the remaining thirty years of the nineteenth century as the parent society had accomplished during the fifty years of its existence.

Mrs. Willing, Corresponding Secretary of the society, gave a glowing account of its prosperity, after which the assemblage dispersed, with the doxology and benediction.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Thursday, March 17:

Centre av, 25 ft n of Henry st, w f, 24x[illegible] ft; March 15	$500
W. Lake st, 225 ft e of Hoyne st, s f, 25x[illegible] ft; March 5	3,000
Gold st, 100 ft n of Gurley st, w f, 25x[illegible] ft; March 16	700
Wabansia av, [illegible] ft w of Oakley st, n f, 24x[illegible] ft; March 7	300
N. Wood st, 116½ ft s of [illegible] av, e f, 24x[illegible] ft; March 9	425
Cottage Grove av, [illegible] ft n of Wabansia av, [illegible] ft; Feb. 18	3,475
Shurtleff av, 171 ft s of Swift place, w f, 120x125 ft; March 16	4,500
Wentworth av, s w corner of Twenty-fifth st, e f, 24x100 ft; March 17	5,000
Augusta st, 216 ft e of Currier st, s f, 25x[illegible] ft; March 16	800
Chicago av, s e corner of May st, n f, triangular lot, 50x90x80 ft; March 16	2,000
Cornelia st, 255 ft w of Milwaukee av, n f, 25x125 ft; March 16	600
Prairie av, 50 ft s of Twenty-sixth st, e f, 50x181 ft; March 6	6,750
Emerald st, 100 ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x125 ft; March 7	1,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Fifty-first st, 144 ft e of Wallace st, n f, 24x133½ ft; March 1	310
Forty-seventh st, n e cor of Kenwood court, [illegible] ft; March 9	7,200
Indiana av, s w cor of Thirty-ninth st, s f, 200x177 ft; also Michigan av, s e cor of Thirty-ninth st, w f, 100x177 ft; September 10, [illegible]	[illegible]
Wallace st, [illegible] ft s of Fifty-seventh st, w f, [illegible] ft; March 10	1,750

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Wallace st, 99 ft s of Bella av, e f, 24x125½ ft; March 15	400
Washtenaw av, 125 ft n of Hirsch st, w f, 50x125 ft; March 16	1,000
McIlroy st, w of Genesee av, 1 acre; Feb. 1	1,250
Division st, w of Genesee av, 1 1-10 acres; Feb. 1	1,650
McIlroy st, w of Genesee av, 2 21-100 acres; Feb. 16	3,000
Armitage road, 1 mile w of Genesee av, 1 5-100 acres; Feb. 16	1,300
Wallace st, 48 ft n of Ella av, e f, 48x128½ ft; March 16	250

THE OUTRAGES IN TENNESSEE.

The Colored People's Appeal for Protection—Statement of Their Grievances.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The delegation of colored men from Tennessee, who have been here for some days, urging protection for their people in that State, appeared before the Committee on Reconstruction to-day, and made statements of their grievances. They presented a report made to the Convention of Colored People in Tennessee, which delegated them to come here and present their case.

In this report it is set forth that from the evidence elicited from the delegates to the convention from the several counties of Middle and West Tennessee, and from the testimony of hundreds of sufferers from these districts, and from the reports published in the various news journals of the State, substantiated by proper investigation, commencing with the outrages in Rutherford County, in August, 1869, and continuing up to the present time, it is a fact that crimes of the most alarming atrocity are prevalent in the above named [illegible] property of the colored population of these districts are unsafe in the extreme. In the above-named communities the colored people have been hunted down like the wild animals of the jungles, and murdered in cold blood. Many have been forced to leave their homes and families, their crops and their wages, and live lives of penury and want. By the cruel outrages committed on them by disguised outlaws and midnight assassins the cities of Nashville and Memphis are overrun with paupers, able-bodied men and women, who have been driven from comfortable homes in the country to seek the protection of the city. They cannot get employment, and, consequently, are obliged to beg, steal, or starve.

It is a common every-day occurrence that some of these people, without just cause, without excuse, and without provocation, are put to death in the most torturous and barbarous manner—by hanging, shooting, whipping, and burning. The persons who commit these crimes are said to be well known in the communities in which they live, and in which these crimes have been committed, and many of them are known to members of the committee, and could be brought to justice if the laws were enforced. They even boast of themselves as the perpetrators of the slaughter of innocent men and women. Only a few nights before the committee left the State, at Collierville, in Shelby County, the cold-blooded murder of an innocent wife, the fatal wounding of a peaceful father, and hellish attempt to burn their bodies and household effects, was added to the black catalogue of crimes committed upon our people. The cruelty with which the colored people were treated in many counties of this State, exceeds anything in the annals of the world's history. The committee further state that when colored men are arrested, in the rural districts, for alleged commission of crimes, it matters not how trivial, they are, in a large majority of cases, without trial by jury, and in violation of all law and civilization, taken from the custody of the proper authorities, and put to death in the most cruel manner.

It would seem from the uniformity of action on the part of these outlaws that they operate as organized bodies, and that they are determined to leave no effort untried that they may crush out the life and energy of the colored people of the State. As a people, the colored people claim to have made individual and united appeals to the authorities of the State for protection, but they have been as fruitless as the plaintive cries of a helpless infant to a hungry wolf. On the contrary, the Legislature has passed many acts which militate directly against the interests and happiness of the colored people. For instance, the repeal of the Common School law, whereby colored children are left without educational privileges; the repeal of what was known as the Ku-Klux law, the results of which are too well known to all; the repeal of the Common Carriers' act, whereby respectable colored people, holding first-class tickets, are compelled to ride in the smoking car on all railroads, and submit to the jeers and taunts of those who are not their equals in refinement, or education.

In conclusion, the committee pray [illegible]

view of the facts stated, and the appeals made by the injured people to the authorities of the State, which have as often been to their injury as otherwise, they find it impossible to obtain justice under the present state of affairs in Tennessee. It is an important fact that nearly all of the crimes reported have occurred since the election in 1869, when Senter was elected Governor. Since the rebels have got possession of the State there is no protection of the colored man, by reason of the repeal or the non-execution of the laws for his redress.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE RAILWAY.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The *Tribune* to-morrow morning will publish the speech of Charles Burt, solicitor of the foreign stockholders of the Erie Railway, before the Senate Committee on Railways, at Albany, yesterday. Mr. Burt said that the total share capital of the Erie Railway Company is something over $75,000,000, and he claimed to speak on behalf of $30,000,000—that is, three-fifths and more of the entire share capital of the company. He said all the shareholders he had seen, both in England and America, hoped he would succeed in securing the repeal of the act continuing the present Directors in office. He pointed out several violations of law in the management of the company's affairs; among other things, the closing of the transfer books sixty days before election, and said it had been sworn by one of the former Directors that stock certificates for $30,000,000 were prepared and signed, ready to be issued in case proxies sustained by the Directors were insufficient to carry the election. Out of 260,000 shares belonging to parties in London there are over 12,000 at this moment standing in the name of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. This will account, in some measure, for the great number of votes said to have been obtained by Directors at the meeting in October, 1869. Holders of those shares, being many thousand miles away, know nothing of this election. In regard to the management of the road, he said the profits on similar lines of road in this country vary from 30 to 40 per cent of the gross receipts, but the profits of the Erie Road are something like 20 per cent. He said the foreign stockholders had no political or personal motives in their appeal, but simply wished to secure the election of an honest Board of Directors, so that their interests could be protected.

VESSELS ASHORE AND LIVES LOST.

Four vessels went ashore at Long Branch yesterday, and three on the coast of Long Island. The crews of two were entirely lost, and three men on another were drowned while endeavoring to reach shore.

WALL STREET.

The money market was more active to-day, and toward the close of business 6 per cent was the ruling rate among brokers with [illegible] collaterals; 5 per cent on governments. Gold speculation was quite active, but not up to the excitement of last week. The principal operations were based upon telegrams from Washington about the Funding bill. The day's business is estimated at sixty millions.

RAILWAY LOAN.

The loan for the Mexican Overland Railway will be put on the market soon, based on large grants of land by the Mexican Government, both on the line of the road and in the northern part of the republic. General Rosecrans is interested in the enterprise, and proposes to establish an American colony on the land granted to the road.

ALTERED CHECKS.

Alarm about altered checks continues, and brokers are busy devising means to prevent further fraud. Some of them propose checks on green-tinted paper, that will absorb the ink, and others propose punching figures through paper to show its value. Several brokers sent to their banks memoranda of all checks they drew, to prevent certification of altered ones. Additional frauds were discovered to-day—one of $40,000 and another for $19,000. Financially, this is the most dangerous fraud ever discovered on Wall street.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE FORGED CHECKS.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Further developments in regard to the Wall street forgeries were the chief topic of conversation in financial circles to-day. The losses of banks, it is stated, will reach $100,000, and those institutions are quarrelling among themselves where the loss shall fall. There is growing uneasiness in regard to the new issue of gold certificates, as they are not so well guarded against alterations as the first certificates. To-day a number of brokers were sending to their respective banks a memorandum of every check they drew so as to prevent the certification of altered checks. Another forgery came to light, involving a loss of $48,000 to a broker's firm. A person called upon Charles Auger & Co., with a letter of introduction from their Baltimore correspondent, and gave an order for $40,000 of bonds. The order was executed, and the bonds delivered in exchange for a check upon the Ninth National Bank, apparently duly certified. It proved a forgery.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to pass an altered check of Kemp, Day & Co., altered from $30 to $6,430, in a similar manner. The swindlers have not yet been discovered.

THE PANIC IN THE GOLD ROOM.

The Gold Room was the scene of animation and wide fluctuations this afternoon. At first it was reported that the Ways and Means Committee had postponed the consideration of the Funding bill until after the Tariff bill had been disposed of. This caused an upward movement in the premium, which was checked, and the market afterwards turned downward by the announcement that Secretary Boutwell was before the committee, pressing the necessity of its members to report the Funding bill immediately in its original shape, including the foreign agencies and 1 per cent commission. Still later it was reported that Mr. Boutwell was on the floor of the House pressing members to pass the bill.

COTTON MARKET.

The cotton market was quite animated, with a further rise in prices. Low middlings sold at 23½c on the spot, and for all the months to the close of the cotton year. Middlings sold at 23¾c on the spot. The advance was caused by the covering of contracts by some weak bears, who sold cotton short close on to the lowest point a short time since. Rumors of failures among bears in Liverpool stimulated the covering process.

THE ERIE SUIT AGAINST VANDERBILT.

The hearing of the suit of the Erie Company against Cornelius Vanderbilt continued to-day. Jay Gould's evidence was concluded, and that of Fisk, Jr., taken. The latter was particularly humorous, containing an account of the interview with Vanderbilt about settling the suit, and such expressions as "That old man Drew was no better than a butter pudding;" that Eldridge was the "moralist" concern, and he "never had no tail;" that Vanderbilt said he would chase up with his bloodhounds, &c. The material facts of the case are already known.

Hon. William M. Evarts has been retained by the English stockholders who compose the Erie Protective League, as consulting counsel in their suit against Fisk & Gould.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

The examination of the case of Morris Shill, Cashier of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Somers, charged with the embezzlement of $19,000, was commenced to-day. Testimony was given that the accused made three false entries in the books, representing three payments of $1,500 to the National Bank of Pawling.

DIED.

George R. I. Bowdoin, a well-known lawyer, formerly attached to the army, died in London, on Monday, of congestion of the brain, aged 53.

Mrs. Mary Foster, who was one of the young girls who carried in procession a basket of laurel at the funeral of Washington, died yesterday, in her 92d year.

W. W. Cornell, the well-known iron merchant died this evening.

INJUNCTION.

Judge Van Brunt has made a perpetual injunction trade mark of the National Watch Company, of Elgin, Ill.

CUBAN AID.

At a special meeting of the Finance Committee of the Cuban League, yesterday, it was resolved that the league will not solicit pecuniary aid from persons who are not members of the organization.

CITY OF THE ENGLISH ERIE STOCKHOLDERS.

The report so generally published, to the effect that Mr. Charles Burt had resigned his position as agent of the Erie Stockholders' Protection Committee, was entirely without foundation, and is denied this morning by the *Tribune*, which says Mr. Burt has not been daunted by the difficulties in his way, or inclined to let his idea of giving up the work he has undertaken. There has been no failure in serving the necessary papers upon Messrs. Gould and Fisk, and the English shareholders may depend upon Burt's energy and persistency in prosecuting this latest effort to protect their interests.

MAILS DELAYED.

All mails from the West were delayed by the severe storm of yesterday.

Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, sent the following curious communication to the House of Representatives of that State on Saturday: "The bill entitled 'An act additional to Chapter 39 of the Public Laws of 1858, relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors,' has been laid before me for approval. Some of its provisions appear to be of so extraordinary character as to suggest grave doubts of their propriety or good effect; but considering that the bill has passed both Houses without opposition, I have given it my official signature."

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu is pleasant to taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

Shattered Constitutions Restored by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron—Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility, depression of spirits; also, the best preventative against fever and ague. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

The community having been so frequently deceived by the multifarious so-called remedies, specifics, and patent medicines, look with well-founded mistrust on all innovations in medical science, but Hoff's Malt Extract has proved the exception to the rule, as the great European preparation attracted at once the earnest attention of the medical faculty, and they felt it their duty to recommend it to their patients, consequently the public have honored it with their greatest confidence. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

Milliners—Great bargains offered to the wholesale and retail dealers in the trade. Milliners supplied with patterns, bonnets, and hats, at Mrs. H. M. Dunn's, No. 85 State street, Chicago.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick Dust Deposits, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings, use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

Manhood and Youthful Vigor are regained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Buchu is the great diuretic. Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of pharmacy and chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

The Glory of Man is Strength.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Take no more Unpleasant and Unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

The Ladies' Soresis Club, of New York, recently changed their [illegible] and Pimple Banishers. [illegible] where nature had not endowed them to seek it where they [illegible] voted that Magnolia Balm overcomes sallowness, rough skin and ringmarks, and gives to the complexion a most distingue (Parisian) and marble-like appearance (dangerous to men, no doubt); and that Lyon's Katharion made the hair grow thick, soft, and awful pretty, and, moreover, prevented it from turning gray. If the proprietors of these articles did not send the sisters an invoice, they are not smart.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

Pimples Removed and the Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & CO., New York.

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

DIED.

BALTHIS—Of scarlet fever, on Wednesday evening, Edna Mary, daughter of William and Lucy A. Balthis, aged 3 years and 1 months.

Funeral to-day, at 12 m., from 69 Hamilton-st. Friends invited without further notice.

BREWER—Of scarlet fever, on Wednesday night, March 16, Frank Edson, eldest child of John E. and Mary Brewer, aged 9 years.

Funeral at his late home, No. 251 Ohio-st., Friday at 2 o'clock.

NEVELL—In this city, on the 17th inst., Jessie L., daughter of Daniel F. and Louisa J. Nevell.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of David Cole, Esq., 466 West Washington-st., on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 10:30 a. m. Friends of the family invited to attend.

☞ Syracuse (N. Y.) papers please copy.

MARRIED.

MESING—REMLINGER—Thursday, March 17, by the Rev. E. J. Hatfield, Mr. William Messing to Miss Rosia E. Remlinger, both of this city.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Friday—Benefit of the Popular Tragedian,

MR. FRANK MAYO.

On which occasion he will appear in Shakspeare's masterpiece of

HAMLET, Prince of Denmark.

Hamlet........................Mr. Frank Mayo.

Saturday—Schiller's ROBBERS. Saturday afternoon matinee—INGOMAR.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN........................Proprietor and Manager

Friday and Saturday evenings, March 18 and 19, at 8 o'clock, also at the GRAND MATINEE Saturday,

THE BRILLIANT SUCCESS!

Augustin Daly's

FROU FROU!
FROU FROU!

Mr. Frank E. Aiken as........................Henri

SPLENDID CAST! MAGNIFICENT MOUNTING! GRAND APPOINTMENTS!

Several novelties in preparation.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

Unprecedented hit of the great equestrian melodramatic burlesque, with its magnificent new scenery, its indescribably laughable situations and effects, and its real, living, untamed steed, imported from Indiana expressly for this production,

MAZEPPA;

Or, The Fiery Untamed Steed of the Calumet.
First Week of the Wig-Makers.
The immensely popular SHOO FLY! SHOO FLY!

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO........................Managers

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19—COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO

MR. J. W. JENNINGS,

Upon which occasion Mr. JOHN DILLON, Miss MOLLIE WILLIAMS, and a host of volunteers will appear.

THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

John Probity........................MR. JENNINGS

Duet from Orion by the Misses Dempster.

To conclude with the popular Drama of

IRELAND AS IT WAS.

Ragged Pat, with Song and Dance, Mr. John Dillon; Judy O'Trot, with Song and Dance, Miss Mollie Williams; Florence, Mrs. John Dillon; and an immense cast.

LIBRARY HALL.

B. K. PRESCOTT........................Lessee

ONLY THREE DAYS MORE OF THE

Two-Headed Girl Receptions.

Saturday, March 19, Positively Last Day.

Great enthusiasm. Excitement unabated at her levées and Dancing. Hundreds of people coming and going continually. Hours of reception, 9 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 9 p. m.

CLAUDE DEHAVEN, Contracting and Business Agent.

FARWELL HALL.

THE BEAUTIFUL OPERETTA, ENTITLED

LILY BELL,

WILL BE PERFORMED AT FARWELL HALL ON

Friday Evening and Saturday Afternoon,

March 18 and 19, under the direction of Mr. E. E. WHITTEMORE, who will be assisted by some of the best amateur solo talent of the city, and a large chorus of young ladies selected expressly for this occasion. The solo parts will be performed as follows: Titania, Mrs. Geo. Mason; Lily Bell, Miss Emma Fowler; Thistledown, Miss Maria E. Dyer; Bertha, Miss Mary Carpenter. Professors N. Cawthorne and W. C. Coffin have kindly volunteered their services, and will perform the overture and accompaniments upon two grand pianos. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra; to be had at Farwell Hall Ticket Office. Matinee tickets, 50 cents; children, half-price; no reserved seats.

Performance Friday evening commences at 8 o'clock. Performance Saturday afternoon commences at 2 o'clock. Doors open 1 hour. Librettos of the Cantata can be had at Root & Cady's Music Store.

FARWELL HALL.

OLE BULL.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 21.

Assisted by

Miss HATTIE SAFFORD, Soprano.
Mr. MACDONALD, Tenor.
Mr. EDWARD HOFFMANN, Pianist.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Sale will commence Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

PROF. J. W. POWELL

Will deliver his Lecture on

The Canons of the Colorado,

AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH,

Corner Wabash-av. and Eldridge-court, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8 o'clock. It describes the greatest physical wonder on the Continent. It narrates the most thrilling journey of the century. What Livingstone's exploration of the sources of the Nile is to Africa, Major Powell's exploration of the Colorado is to America.

Price of admission, 50 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AT THEIR SALESROOMS,

Nos. 5, 7, 9 & 11 Randolph-st.

Regular Saturday's Sale.

SATURDAY MORNING, 19th.

FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, CARPETS, &c.,

At our Salesroom.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22,

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c., &c.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23,

Table Cutlery, White French China, Glassware, Silver-Plated Goods, &c.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 24,

DRY GOODS, SILKS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Notions, &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By D. LONG & CO.

D. LONG & CO.

WILL SELL

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, March 19, at 2 o'clock,

All the Shelving, Counters, Desks, Scales, Truck, Hall Safe, Combination Lock.

At 166 Lake-st., (Second Floor).

D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. A. HARTMAN.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

On FRIDAY, March 18, at 11 o'clock a. m.,

All of the Fixtures

In the Saloon No. 65 Adams-st.,

Consisting of

Counters, Ice Box, Glassware, Liquors, Licenses, &c.

GEO. A. HARTMAN, Constable.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Furniture, Carpets, &c.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

Of elegant Household Goods, consisting in part of Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Parlor Sets, Side Boards, Marble-Top Tables, Carpets, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Bedding, Crockery, Silver Ware, &c., &c.

Sale FRIDAY, March 18, at 10 o'clock, at our rooms, 165 South Clark-st.

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS of the city. Tenants all ready to go in. HENDERSON & CO., 136½ Dearborn-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIRST OR SECOND floor of a building located about the centre of the city; must be well lighted, and convenient to steam power if none in the building; one supplied with water and gas preferred. Address E B S, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN OFFICE, WITH TWO rooms, both opening into hall, on first or second floor. Address HOWARD, Room 15, McCormick Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MEDIUM-SIZED house on Michigan or Wabash-av., north of Twenty-second-st.; furnished preferred. Address P. O. Box 217.

WANTED—TO RENT—A RESPONSIBLE TENANT wishes to rent a furnished cottage in a desirable location, from May 1. Address COTTAGE, P. O. Box 803.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT HYDE PARK, Cleaverville, or Evanston, a pleasantly located house containing 9 or 10 rooms. Must be in good order. Parties having such can secure a first-class tenant by addressing, for three days, stating terms and location, T J, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FAMILY WITHOUT children wants to rent a small house centrally located, in a pleasant neighborhood. Terms moderate. Address V B, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR UNfurnished rooms, without board, for gentleman and wife. South or North Side. References exchanged. Address A C, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STORE FIXTURES BY J. S. HARVEY, 102 Wabash-av., fixtures for a dry goods or notion store. Also, awning and sieve. All new and in good repair. Will be sold very cheap.

FOR SALE—THE RIGHT FOR CHICAGO OF A valuable patent. An article that can be sold to all branches of trade. Capital can be doubled in thirty days. Will sell all or one-half interest. Call for two days on J. K. TILLOTSON, 27 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A VARIETY OF STORE FIXTURES, first-class fireproof safe, desks, shelving, &c. Apply at 179 Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—ABOUT $6,000 OF NEW FURNITURE, carpets, stoves, etc. A rare opportunity for business, having. Very little or no business in unimproved city property. LEONHARDT & CO., 180 South Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A COLlection of about 30 [illegible] Dwelling-houses and ground [illegible] for cost. Apply to C. W. ROSS, Western av., third house north of Lake-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 7-OCTAVE, OVERSTRUNG piano for $200; can be seen at 125 Clark-st. W. CASPER.

FOR SALE—$100 LESS THAN COST, AN UPRIGHT Steinway piano; been in use only three months. To be sold on account of owner's returning to New York. Apply at Martin Moore, corner of State and Madison-sts.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. JORGENSEN, BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT and Inspirational Counselor, Room 31, 149 South Clark-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., REAL Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.: The entire block between Newberry and Johnson-sts. This is an elegant body of land, on one of the principal thoroughfares, in the heart of our great and growing city, and will sell at double the price now asked for it within two years. Long time on part, if desired.

Also, a fine building lot on Michigan-av., just north of Richmond House. A splendid investment.

Also, 45 feet front on Wabash-av., corner, partly improved. Offered cheap for a few days.

We have a large list of choice residence and business property, to which we call the attention of parties wishing to purchase.

S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTHWEST CORner Madison-st., [illegible] Michigan-av. [illegible] Michigan-av., northeast corner Twenty-ninth-st. [illegible] Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., east front, [illegible]. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—LOTS 21 AND 22, BLOCK 4, McPHERSON & Albertson's Addition to South Halsted-st., 48 [illegible]. GOODWIN & CO., Room 12, Sherman & Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS, 6 PER CENT—GOOD [illegible]. ALBERT CRANE, 139 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH LASALLE-ST., BEtween [illegible]. Apply at 326 [illegible], North Side.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN-ST.—A 2-STORY FRAME house of 8 rooms and lot [illegible]. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR [illegible]. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—TAYLOR-ST.—A 2-STORY FRAME house of 10 rooms, and lot [illegible], No. 287 West Taylor-st., between Halsted and Blue Island-av. Price [illegible]. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON ORCHARD-ST., near Sophia, $1,100 each. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate Agent, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL TRADE FOR HOUSE AND lot, [illegible]. EXELER BROS., 167 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—MARBLE FRONT, two-story and basement, near Union Park. Will take [illegible]. A. P. DOWNS & CO., 15 Major Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO HOUSES, [illegible]. A. P. DOWNS & CO., 15 Major Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWELVE LOTS [illegible] good farm. A. P. DOWNS & CO., 15 Major Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., house and lot [illegible]. A. P. DOWNS & CO., 15 Major Block.

FOR SALE—NOTE THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS: [illegible] RICE & CO., 146 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—$5 PER WEEK FOR A YEAR WILL buy a splendid lot on high and perfectly dry ground, convenient to cars and on one of the finest drives about Chicago. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE, ON LEASED lot, 2 years, at $40 per year; 3 years' time given for payment at 10 per cent interest; near horse cars. HARRISON, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR FOURteenth-st., east front, [illegible]. Easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., BETWEEN THIRTY-first and Thirty-second-sts., east front, [illegible]. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., SOUTHWEST CORner Douglas-place (Thirty-fifth-st.), [illegible]. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., SIXTEEN FEET, EAST front, near Thirty-fifth-st. Price, $2,100. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—CORNER CANAL AND ADAMS-STS., two-story building (store and dwelling) with lease of lot, [illegible]. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. S. GOULD & CO., ROOM 13 Lombard Block. Cottage on [illegible] on leased ground. Price $850. Cash, $200. A bargain.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with all modern improvements, [illegible] Wabash-av. [illegible] CHARLES B. HOLMES, 104 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. AND STATE-ST., BEtween Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts., [illegible]. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON BURNSIDE-ST., near Thirty-second-st., east front, very desirable. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE WEST JACKSON-ST. property. Lot [illegible]. SHORES & FINLEY, 124 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ON FOURTH-AV., BETWEEN POLK and Harrison-sts., [illegible]. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HASTINGS-ST., EAST OF Reuben-st., at $700 each. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY WARREN, KEENEY & CO., REAL Estate Brokers, No. 125 Dearborn-st., we are prepared to offer great inducements to those wishing to build or buy lots in any portion of the beautiful suburb of Maywood, which is unsurpassed in natural and ornamental beauty and in accessibility, being, as regards time, no further than Twenty-second-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE STOCK FARM—IN CARroll County, Iowa, of [illegible] acres, [illegible] miles south of Glidden Station, Northwestern Railroad. For further particulars address JNO. W. CUSTINS, Panora, Guthrie County, Iowa.

FOR SALE—TO RENT, OR EXCHANGE FOR Chicago property, a farm of 160 acres, [illegible] Shelby County, Iowa. [illegible]

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE FARMS, ONE OF 100 acres, dairy miles south of Chicago, near a railroad depot. Price $65 per acre. E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 16, 81 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—400 ACRE STOCK-FARM, NEAR JOliet, Ill. $25. Also, 1,000,000 acres land and farms in South and West. Land sold on commission. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF [illegible] ACRES, SIX miles [illegible]. J. H. KEELER.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF [illegible] ACRES, TWENty [illegible] miles from Chicago, [illegible]. J. H. KEELER.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—160 ACRES OF choice Iowa land, centrally located, and near railroad. Will exchange for house on lot, or cash. LOUIS E. KELLY & CO., 130 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD DWELLING BY MAY 1, IN exchange for a nice farm or unimproved city lots. GEO. H. HESS, 121 Clark-st.

WANTED—ON WEST SIDE, BETWEEN Twelfth and Fulton, and Desplaines and Ashland-av., a lot, full size to alley; price not to exceed $3,000; must be good location. [illegible] Address T. FOREMAN, National Boiler Works, Carroll, corner of Halsted-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WEST OF HALsted and south of Washington-st., under $3,500. NICHOLS, Real Estate Agent, 121 Dearborn.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO. 120 MICHIGAN-AV., [illegible] from May 1, 1870. Apply to ALONZO HUNTINGTON, No. 2 Fullerton Block.

TO RENT—HOUSES FOR ALL WHO ARE tired of "two beds with room in it." HENDERSON & CO., 136½ Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING on Wabash-av., south of Harrison-st. Apply to J. M. CUTLER & CO., 121 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE ON WEST JACKSON-ST.; 5 rooms; cottage on McGregor-st., 5 rooms; cheap. BROWN BROS., 228 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON, 10 MINUTES FROM depot, good house and 10 acres; fine market garden, fruit, &c. BROWN BROS., 228 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FOR FIRST-CLASS BOARDING house—Brick building, just finished, with all modern improvements, containing about 40 rooms. Will rent to a first-class party for a term of years. Apply to JACOB HARRIS, 101 Sixteenth-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLing, 9 rooms, near Lincoln Park. Rent low to desirable tenant. JONES & BUNDY, Room 12, No. 125 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—TWO-STORY AND basement brick house, 299 Warren-av., for $30 per month. Inquire of L. C. KEELER, 224 Lake-st.

TO RENT—HAY FARM, 440 ACRES, GOOD BUILDings, near Kenosha, $8 per acre.

Brick house, 5 large rooms, in Waukegan, $200.

Brick house, 14 rooms, in Kenosha, $150.

Address PROPRIETOR, No. 40 South Carpenter-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR [illegible] suite. Apply at Room 26 Hamilton Block, 18 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD SUITE OF LODGING rooms, with water, gas, water closets, &c. Apply to HORTON & LEONARD, 108 and 110 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—SIX DWELLING ROOMS IN NICE order, No. 240 West Lake-st.; also, three retail stores in same block, with dwelling rooms back, with gas, water, sewer, [illegible] cars and horse cars. Keys in store, 231.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR two or three gentlemen, kept in order, at 213 Indiana-st., east of Clark-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APply at Room 22 Major Block.

TO RENT—ONE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, in a private family, for single gentleman. References required. Call at 19 Third-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN MONROE Building, corner Monroe and Clark-sts. Inquire Room No. 23.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, IA FURNISHED, comfortable sleeping room, also one small room. Apply at 288½ State-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

TO RENT—HOTEL—THE ELEGANT NEW HOTEL (Ozark House), North Springfield, Mo., on the line of the South Pacific Railroad, will be leased for a term of years, to a responsible party.

The house contains 60 rooms, has all the modern conveniences, and is first-class in every respect.

The lessee will be required to furnish the house in good style throughout, and none need apply without sufficient means.

It will be ready for occupancy by May 1, next, at which time the railroad will be opened to that point.

Apply to CHAS. E. HARWOOD, Springfield, Mo., or at the office of the South Pacific Railroad, in St. Louis, No. 8 South Walnut-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND HALF OF FIFTH LOFT of No. 40 Randolph-st. Apply to FRENCH BROTHERS, 18 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE ON WEST WASHington-st. [illegible] near market, or cheap. BROWN BROS., 228 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 115 DEARBORN-ST. IMmediate possession can be given. Apply on the premises to S. M. HUNT.

TO RENT—THE PRINCIPAL PART OF LOWER floor, together with office, 42 South Water-st., with ample storage on 3d, 4th, or 5th floor, if desired. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK BUILDING NOS. 178 and 179 Wabash-av., next to Matson Dorce, suitable for a business requiring large room and plenty of light. BROWN BROTHERS, 228 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A FINE STORE, WITH FIXTURES, gas and water, all in excellent order. A first-rate point for trade. No. 788 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 166 LAKE-ST.

TO RENT—STEAM BAKERY WITH 2 OVENS, machinery and power, for a term of years; also, rooms with power. CHAS. E. PORTER & CO., Commission Merchants, 25, 25 and 27 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, No. 66 Wabash-av., now occupied by Sayre, Gilmore & Dennis. Possession May 1. Apply to C. HOPKINSON, 128 Washington-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—WE HAVE FOR LEASE ON LONG time, [illegible]. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A SPAN OF HEAVY HORSES, (weight not less than 1,300 each), wagon, and harness [illegible]. WEDINGER, 4 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—3 UNSOUND BROOD MARES CHEAP for cash, at RUSSELL'S Stable, 267 West Lake-st. Apply after 12 m.

INSTRUCTION.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION—AN EXPERIENCED teacher would like pupils in instrumental and vocal music. Terms $10. Satisfactory references given. Address, 124 Rush-st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WELL ACQUAINTED with the city, and who can come well recommended to drive and work in store. Apply at [illegible] Street Market, Monroe-st. ROBBINS BROTHERS.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY TO WORK FOR A milkman. Inquire at 278 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A MAN WITH EXperience in the wholesale millinery. Apply at Mrs. H. M. DUNN'S, 85 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A WATCHMAN, DRIVERS, BRAKEMEN, [illegible] EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 152 East Washington-st., Room 15, up-stairs.

WANTED—TO-DAY—300 MEN; WAGES $1.75 PER day. Apply for transportation at 152 Washington-st., Room No. 1, upstairs.

WANTED—GROCERY CLERK, FIREMAN, watchman, driver, and porter; also, all those [illegible] employment, to apply at 14 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

WANTED—ANY ONE WANTING A SITUATION as bookkeeper, salesman, porter, or any other [illegible] may call at 125 Madison-st., Room 18. N. B. None but intelligent persons need apply.

WANTED—FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF '70, A FEW good men to sell the best selling book extant; profit [illegible]. Apply to Dr. W. H. TRUESDELL, Elgin, Ill.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS for the lightning rod business for city and country. [illegible] No. 328 South Halsted-st. None but No. 1 need apply.

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN, WITH A SMALL capital, to engage in a first-class gift travelling enterprise. [illegible] Room 20 (4th story), Pope's Block, Madison-st. Investment secured.

WANTED—25 MORE GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN families and single men for work in Michigan. Apply early at Scandinavian Emigrant Agency, 14 North Clark-st., Room 1, and 66 Sherman-st. Must leave Saturday morning.

WANTED—20 FAMILIES AND SINGLE MEN TO go South. Transportation furnished by Mr. PALMER, Planter, at 101 Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR this State. Must leave this evening. Free transportation. No charge here. Apply at 101 Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—THIS DAY—200 RAILROAD LABORERS for this State. Pay, $1.75 per day. Free transportation. Apply at 222 South Water-st., Room 1.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR RAILROAD WORK IN Illinois. Wages $1.75 per day. Board $4 per week. Fare advanced. Must leave to-night. HENRY HJORTH & CO., 22 East Kinzie-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER FOR a Lumber firm in Sacramento, Cal. Married man preferred. Address, for three days, SACRAMENTO, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR CITY AND COUNtry. Salary or commission. Call at 195 Monroe-st., opposite Post Office.

WANTED—AT ONCE, FOR THE SPRING TRADE, [illegible] salesman with experience. O. D. OSVIS, 128 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FIVE SALESMEN WHO ARE WILLing to work for $15 to $25 per week, to be increased as experience merits. A. ADAMS & CO., over 175 South Clark-st.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. [illegible] cash will get an excellent situation for a young man with good references. Must understand German. Address E K, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART BOY AT THE HOME [illegible], 80 State-st., corner of Harrison; reference required. Call between 7 and 9 p. m.

Trades.

WANTED—WATCHMAKERS AND PIVOTERS, first-class workmen on conical pivots, and turning under. Apply to UNITED STATES WATCH CO., Marion, N. J., or GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FINISHER. STEADY employment. Address, at once, Transcript Bindery, Peoria, Ill. To a steady workman good wages will be paid.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS RUNning a moulding machine, to whom steady employment will be given, at 113 Ohio-st.

Coachmen, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands taking care of horses, and will make himself generally useful about the house. Call at 189 Wabash-av., at 9 a. m.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TO-DAY, TWO DINING ROOM GIRLS, one chambermaid, six girls for general housework. [illegible] LADIES' HELP EXCHANGE, 18 Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS TRIMMERS; also 2 first-class milliners. Apply immediately at MRS. H. M. DUNN'S, 85 State-st.

Seamstresses, &c.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 2 OR 3 GOOD GIRLS; one to run an eyeleting machine, at 30 LaSalle-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, ABOUT 40 years old, as housekeeper, for a small family. Must come well recommended. 159 North Halsted-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO COOKING, WASHING and ironing in a small private family. Must be first-class cook. Apply at 244 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND IRONER. APply at 182 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer. Apply at 426 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEgian girl, for general housework, at 1060 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A PRIvate family [illegible], near Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF TWO [illegible]. Address B & C, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY girls, at the Continental Oyster House and Dining Rooms, 75 Clark-st., opposite Court House. Good wages.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT publicity, and small expense. No fee unless the decree is obtained. Address F. G., P. O. Box 582. This is the P. O. Box advertised for the past six years, and the owner has obtained 480 divorces during that time.

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN A STRICTLY LEGAL and private manner, by a lawyer who has made divorce laws a special study. All cases guaranteed. Information free. Address the old and long established P. O. Box 994, Chicago.

DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR CRUELTY, DRUNKenness, desertion, and other causes. Address P. O. Box 3811. All communications strictly confidential.

PARTIES WISHING THEIR BOOKS WRITTEN up or any copying done can have the same promptly done by addressing BOOKKEEPER, P. O. Box 2345.

TO MILLERS—IF YOU WANT YOUR MILL picks dressed in the best style and warranted to stand, leave them at N. K. JONES, Mill Furnishing House, 236 Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast-off clothing, &c. By sending a letter to I. GELDER, 204 South Wells-st., you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—ANYONE WISHING TO SELL THE whole or part of their furniture, will apply to C. F. WHEELER, 62 Clark-st., Brewster's hat store.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A CHOICE FARM in Central Illinois, within 4 miles of county seat, [illegible] McLAIN & TOMPKINS, Room 12 Masonic Temple.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$15,000 STOCK of dry goods, notions, &c. [illegible] F. THOMAS & CO., 161 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A LOT ON WEST Madison-st., near Western-av., for a first-class piano, watches, diamonds, or other personal property, or money. Call in person at 258 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—20 ACRES OF first quality land in Pike County, Ill., for stock of merchandise, will exchange a part or the whole; title perfect. SCOTT & ODELL, 142 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD LOT WELL located for a good horse and buggy. Apply to LEONARDT & CO., 180 South Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED and unimproved city lots; over $200,000 worth of improved farms in this State, [illegible] Room 7.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—IRON SAFE, TWO watches, diamond ring, and one gun, for horse and buggy. SHORES & FINLEY, 124 Randolph-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—STOCK OF DRY goods for cash and trade or real estate. Can be seen at 124 Randolph-st., Room 1. SHORES & FINLEY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

16 AND 18 RUSH-ST., NORTH SIDE.—PLEASant rooms with board and home comforts for married or single persons. Terms moderate. Day boarders accommodated.

45 CONGRESS-ST.—BOARD WITH A PLEASANT furnished room suitable for one or two gentlemen. Terms moderate. Reference required.

127 S. HALSTEAD-ST.—A NICE FURNISHED room, with first-class board, in a private family. Table unexceptionable. References required.

142 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED front room with board for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

176 WEST WASHINGTON—A HANDSOMELY furnished room, with board, in a private family, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

199 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.—Furnished rooms, with board, for two or four gentlemen. House heated by steam.

201 MICHIGAN-AV. (TERRACE ROW)—TWO suites and some pleasant rooms for young men to rent with board.

220 AND 222 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER OF Green—This house is newly fitted up, everything clean and comfortable. Good board, only $4 per week; day board, $4 per week.

224 WEST MONROE-ST.—A FURNISHED room with alcove, with excellent board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, for $14 per week. Dinner at 6:30.

395 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—GOOD ROOMS AND board can be had by applying immediately. Terms moderate.

GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, OR SINGLE GENtlemen, who wish very pleasant furnished rooms and good board, can find such at E. WOOD'S, corner of Hubbard-court and State-st. Charges moderate.

NORTH SIDE—A WIDOW LADY HAS A NICELY furnished room to rent, with board, to a young lady. Address B S, Tribune office.

PARTIES SEEKING BOARD OR ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, in private families or otherwise, can save time by consulting SWIFT & CO., Home Room Agents, 25 Madison-st., Room 39.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A FAMILY OF 3 WISH TO MAKE ARrangements to board at the first of May, where plenty of space can be had [illegible]. P. O. Drawer 5859.

BOARD—AN ELEGANT NEW ROSEWOOD PIano forte for sale. A part of the whole will be taken in board [illegible]. ARGYLE, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family, with pleasant furnished rooms, by a gentleman, wife, and daughter (young lady). Best of city references given. Address J M, Tribune office.

BOARD—DAY BOARD WANTED BY A YOUNG gentleman, within five minutes' walk of corner of West Randolph and May-sts. Address FRANK, Tribune office.

BOARD—A MECHANIC DESIRES BOARD FOR himself and two children, one aged 5 and the other 3 years; where there are no other boarders preferred. Address, stating location and terms, MECHANIC, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AT OSBORN, DE KALB County, Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; offers inducements to parties wishing to invest in a grist mill. Capital of $10,000 required. For further information address P O, Box 66.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF the business department of a well-established newspaper, in a thriving place, with some capital, may address PUBLISHER, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400 CAPITAL, IN a jobbing and manufacturing shop. Call at 118 West Madison-st., basement.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO CAN FURNISH [illegible] to take half interest in a well paying business. [illegible] Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN ONE OF the best office businesses in Chicago. A rare opportunity. Apply at 84 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

PARTNER WANTED—$3,000—A SMART, ENERgetic business man wanted, with the above capital. Full particulars by addressing G L B, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPITAL of $5,000 or $10,000 to join me in a safe and profitable business which I thoroughly understand. Address M, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD ESTABlished flour and grain commission house, with fine cash. Best references required and given. COMMISSION, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WILL THE BOY WHO WAS SEEN TO pick up a lady's pocket-book in the Post Office, on Wednesday afternoon, keep the money, and return the note to Tribune office, and no questions will be asked.

LOST—A STRING OF SLEIGH BELLS, ON Michigan-av., yesterday afternoon. A liberal reward will be paid by returning them to 166 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A general bookkeeper, with a knowledge of the dry goods trade in the Northwest, with [illegible]. Address ACCOUNTANT, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A wholesale house or an office. Is well acquainted with the city. [illegible] Address GEORGE B, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE BOOT and shoe house, by an experienced and reliable young man. For further information address S D, Box 116, Lafayette, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN OF [illegible] years, who speaks and writes English and German, [illegible] Address L., care Lichtenberger & Co., 136 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ACcountant and business man. WILLIAM GUNDOLPH, 119 Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 20, to do [illegible] understands single entry bookkeeping; can furnish [illegible]. SOLICITOR O, care Christians Hotel, No. 21 Cook-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale house, by a young man who has had several years experience [illegible]. Address W W W, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 25 years of age; good education; clerkship preferred, [illegible]. Address W W, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BREAD AND cracker baker; fully understands his business. Inquire for one week at grocery store 400 West Hubbard-st.

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANE, AS first-class coachman in a private family; now has a situation, but wishes to make a change this month; is first of April. References if required. Address J. AHRUP, Hyde Park, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR TO drive a grocery wagon. Address JNO. BEATON, 81 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, in a private family, to drive carriage and take care of horses, and make himself generally useful. [illegible] Address J. CARTER, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE (Americans); he to drive, and she cook or housekeeper. Good references. Address I T W, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GROOM AND COACHman, by a Norwegian, who can give the best of references. [illegible] Address ANDERS THOMSON, Scandinavian Emigrant Agency, No. 14 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN private family, to take care of horses, and garden, and make himself useful. Good reference. Address JAMES, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman. He understands his business and is willing to make himself generally useful. Best city reference. Address, for three days, T V, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman. Can give good city reference. Address WILLIAM WILDER, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Seamstresses, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, TO run a sewing machine, [illegible] in a private family; is willing to help around the house if necessary. Call or address M J, 44 Whiting-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY, as housekeeper; a widower's family preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address X Y Z, Cleveland, Ohio, for one week.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Danish girl to do housework. Apply at 72 East Kinzie-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, in private families; one to do second work, and one to do cooking, washing, or would do general housework; South Side preferred; reference given. Please address SECOND GIRL, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do second work or as chambermaid. Apply at 179 Sutherland.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work in a small private family; best of reference given. Apply at 259 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work. Call or address 200 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, as first-class cook; no objection to washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at No. 27 Twenty-fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl in a private family; good reference furnished. Apply at No. 25 McGlashan-st., between Archer-av. and Twenty-second-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY TO MALE AND female agents to introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] drew W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 TO $300 PER YEAR, [illegible] LOUIS CORLISS & CO., Middletown, Md.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST SELLing book out. Terms liberal. FULLER & CO., 83 Washington-st., Room 14.

AGENTS WANTED—TEACHERS, MINISTERS, young men to sell the Life and Travels of JOHN B. GOUGH, [illegible] the eventful life of the Great Apostle of Temperance, whose very name is a household word in the land. [illegible] HILL & MEAGH, 102 South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OF ability and energy, to sell the Life of Raymond and New York Journalism. [illegible] GEO. W. ROGERS, 14 Lombard Block.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW AGENTS ACquainted with the business to canvass and sell the best medicinal preparation in America. [illegible] ROGERS, 162 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR FATHER'S House; or, "The Unwritten Word," by the popular author of Night Scenes in the Bible. [illegible] ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., 33 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES FREE (TO ANY [illegible]. SNAX & CO., 67 S. Halsted-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A HALF INTEREST IN A LONG ESTABLISHED real estate office for sale; doing a good business. Apply to 189 South Clark-st., Room 1.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BILLIARD SALOON for sale; [illegible] Reason for selling will be explained on the premises.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE, with good run of business. Good reasons given on account of business change. Inquire at BRAEBUTON'S, No. 288 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW VINEYARD AND Nursery, at LaPorte, Ind., covering nine acres of land in the highest state of cultivation. [illegible] SAML R. WILLIAMS, LaPorte, Ind.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS brewery, [illegible] W. F. NOYE, 79 Lexington-st.

FOR SALE—FEED MILL—8-HORSE STEAM power; building and machinery new; well located for city trade. Must be sold; price, $2,800. SHORES & FINLEY, 124 Randolph-st.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BEST STEAM mill in Kansas, [illegible]. JOHN MULVANE, Topeka, Kansas.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A JEWELRY store, doing a good business, in a thriving town of 10,000 inhabitants, for sale. Good reasons given for selling. Address H. W. LONGFELLOW, care A. H. Andrews & Co., 111 State-st., Chicago.

THREE COAL YARDS, WITH HORSES, WAGons, &c. Inquire of EDWD. F. THOMAS & CO., 161 West Madison-st., Room 12.

TWO FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSES, ACcommodating 30 boarders; all full. Terms easy. EDWD. F. THOMAS & CO., 161 West Madison-st., Room 12.

TWO FINE SALOONS, WITH BILLIARD TAbles, doing the best business and taking from $25 to $75 a day. EDWD. F. THOMAS & CO., 161 West Madison-st., Room 12.

TWO SPLENDID HOTELS, EACH CONTAINING 40 rooms; all full. [illegible] EDWD. F. THOMAS & CO., 161 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WOOD AND COAL YARD FOR SALE, WITH ALL the fixtures and teams, for cash or to trade. Inquire, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 106 South Canal-st.

$800 WILL SECURE AN INTEREST IN A business that will double the money in a month. If you have not the money and are wanting for business don't come. FULLER & CO., 83 Washington-st., Room 14.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD COLLATERALS and mortgages on inside property. HALE, KERLEY & SHERMAN, 131½ Madison-st., Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT, ON chattel mortgages, diamonds, gold watches, houses on leased lots; all good securities, on short time, or purchase money mortgages bought and sold. WEST, AUSTIN & CO., Rooms 11 and 12, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Reynolds' Block.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN MODERATE AMOUNTS, at reasonable rates, on various securities. Address R. R., Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON FIRST-CLASS IMproved city real estate. BAKER & WAIT, Room 3, 157 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—FROM $3,000 TO $4,000 on real estate worth $8,000. Apply at or address Room 8, 157 Clark-st.

WANTED—$1,000 OR $2,000 FOR FIVE YEARS, ON first-class country real estate. Address, to-day, J W G, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $2,000 FOR 1 YEAR, or will take a partner with the above amount. Business is iron manufacturing. Are now employing fifty-five hands. Call on A. M. TRUESDELL, 227 East Madison-st.

$2,500—I WANT THIS AMOUNT ON 30 FEET on Fullerton-av., for three years. R. T. LEE, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

$3,000 WANTED ON FIRST-CLASS FARM property, in Northern Illinois. Address FARM, P. O. Box 860, Chicago, Ill.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property, for three or five years, or mortgages purchased to that amount. HIGGINS, SWETT & QUIGG, 64 Washington-st.

$16,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON good collaterals or real estate. GEO. H. HESS, 121 Clark-st.

$40,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY; $20,000 to invest in good mortgages. C. D. ALDERSON & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONary, hoisting, and saw mill. Hunter; Paysons [illegible] threshing engines. H. M. AMES, 79 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NINE COMBINED PLANING AND matching machines. New and second-hand of different kinds. Also, iron and wood working machinery, new and second-hand, cheap on favorable terms. W. A. JAMES & CO., 254 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES—[illegible]. W. A. JAMES & CO., 254 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—BLANDY'S PATENT PORTABLE ENgine; Blandy's farm engine; Blandy's [illegible] mills; Blandy's stationary engine; [illegible] machinery, saws, belting, &c. H. & F. BLANDY, 38 South Canal-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF MARY MADDEN, ALIAS CONnors, will return (by mail or otherwise) what she took from her last place at Kenwood, no questions will be asked; otherwise she will be prosecuted.

PERSONAL—LOUISA, THERE IS A LETTER for you at the Tribune office. A I D.

PERSONAL—A WIDOW LADY, 28 YEARS OLD, [illegible] DEVERE, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL THE LADY WHO CALLED to see rooms at No. [illegible] please call again.

PERSONAL—TWO RESPECTABLE LADIES, [illegible] MOTT, Chicago Post Office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STOLEN—$25 REWARD—FROM BARNYARD on farm near Desplaines, Cook County, Ill., one 4-year-old bay mare, [illegible] WM. NEWTON, 125 East Madison-st., Chicago, or giving information which it can be found, will receive the above reward.

STOLEN, YESTERDAY, FROM A LADY STANDing on the street, a pocket-book containing money [illegible]. Mrs. WHITE, No. 186 North Desplaines-st.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

As THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE is almost exclusively filled, at this season, with advertisements,—the larger proportion of which are published exclusively in this paper,—we refer our readers to the accompanying SUPPLEMENT, which will contain more and better original and selected matter than can be found in any other Sunday paper in the country.

WASHINGTON.

Debate in the Senate on the Georgia Bill.

The Tariff Bill Considered in the House.

Bill Introduced for the Cancellation and Destruction of Fractional Currency.

The President's Views on the Funding Bill and Taxation.

General Ames Declared Ineligible to a Seat in the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SUPPRESSED INDIAN DOCUMENTS.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Secretary Cox has addressed the following letter to Senator Ross, on the explanation the latter made in the Senate, regarding the suppression of three-fourths of the documents in the case lately transmitted from his department to that body, and by it ordered to be printed:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., under the cover of one from Hon. James Harlan, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, transmitting the same. As I remarked in my letter to Senator Harlan, I should not have felt at liberty to call attention to the fact that the printed document referred to did not contain the whole matter transmitted by me to the Senate, had it not purported to be the whole, and I should not have done more than to reply to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, had I not thought that justice to the committee of which you are a member, and to yourself, required me to bring the correspondence to their and your notice. I trust I shall not be thought to be going beyond a proper limit in calling your attention to a mistake or two in the remarks made by you in the Senate, as reported in the *Daily Globe* of this morning. You say, "The papers came to us in a most confused and unintelligible mass. A large number of them were duplicates, &c." The arrangement of the original documents on file in the department was intended to be chronological, and upon a careful examination you will find that the only duplicates were sent only when a document given from the office records was needed or made part of some argument or paper submitted afterward by the parties [illegible] Indian Agent, under date of September 13, 1869, from which a portion was omitted, was not only in duplicate, but triplicate. First, there was [illegible] the copy of the original on file in the Indian Department, and marked [illegible]; second, a copy was attached to the statement of T. Slaughter, Esq., attorney for the settlers and Indians, marked "[illegible]," and third, a copy of a communication in the nature of an argument on the same subject, marked [illegible] of Clark. The official copy furnished by me [illegible] Slaughter, as attorney for the settlers, and was, therefore, to be [illegible] which you copied, and which you caused to be read in the Senate.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, Secretary.

To Hon. E. G. ROSS.

DODGERS IN TENNESSEE BUTLER'S CASE.

The following members of the Senate of the United States, after dodging and voting against expulsion in Butler's case yesterday, refused or failed to vote even for a resolution of censure: Arnell, Maynard, Moore (Ohio), Bowen, [illegible].

[illegible]

THE TICE METERS.

Last summer a controversy arose among distillers at the West whether the firm of Bickerstaff & Coppin had any authority to attach Tice meters. General H. C. Hobart reported to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that they were not employed by Tice, but privately by the distillers, and that their compensation was a matter of agreement between the distillers and themselves. As bearing on this question, and that of extortionate charges made in connection with supplying and affixing these meters, the original of the following letter will be submitted to the Committee of Congress by Robert Christy, counsel for the Western distillers in the matter:

CINCINNATI, March 31, 1869.

Messrs. Bickerstaff & Coppin:

GENTLEMEN: You are hereby appointed agents to supervise the attachment of spirit metres to distilleries in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, under my direction, and agreeable to the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. You will report your action to me in full every week. It is understood that your compensation for such services will be paid by the distillers, as provided by the law, act of July 20, 1868.

Yours truly,

ISAAC R. TICE.

GENERAL BURBRIDGE EXONERATED.

District Attorney Noke has written a letter to the Attorney General, saying that the chief witnesses in General Burbridge's case have proved to be entirely unreliable. The General stands here at the department as wholly exonerated from all these charges. An order of the Attorney General to dismiss all indictments has, on advice of the Secretary of the Treasury, been forwarded to St. Louis.

THE TEXAS BILL—A LAUGHABLE BLUNDER.

There has been a good deal of joking to-day at the expense of Senator Sumner and General Butler over the bearing of the following clause introduced by the latter:

"*Provided, further,* That this act shall not affect in any manner the conditions and guarantees upon which the State of Texas was annexed and admitted as a State."

To-day this came up in the Senate. Mr. Sumner was so anxious to have the bill passed that he suggested action without formal reference to the committee. The following is an extract from the joint resolution for annexing Texas, approved March 1, 1845:

"And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory, lying south of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire."

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE INTERVIEW THE PRESIDENT.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee called on the President to-day, Secretary Boutwell being of the party. The subjects of the Funding bill and reduction of taxation were discussed for some time. The President strongly favored both measures. He looks on the Funding bill as calculated to make a reduction of taxation easier. The bill will probably be reported by the committee at an early day, with some amendments, and the modifications of the Tax bill now nearly ready to be reported will show some reduction.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Banking and Currency Committee, at a meeting to-day, agreed to prepare amendments to that portion of the Funding bill relating to National Banks, and present them in the House whenever the Ways and Means report.

THE COMING CENSUS.

General Walker, Superintendent of the Census, is driving the preparatory work with despatch. New plates for all blanks are being electrotyped. Amendments to the old bill will be proposed repealing the clause making it necessary to file a third copy of all returns of each county at the county seat, thus saving one-third the expense of printing, and at the same time securing greater privacy for the affairs of all individuals. A circular will be issued in a few days giving such information as will enable the people to avoid being imposed upon by persons who may attempt to act without authority, and make unauthorized questions. Under the old bill, additional compensation was allowed in California and other Western sections. The same authority is now wanted for most of the States and Territories west of Missouri, except Kansas, Nebraska, and California.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MORE RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day agreed to report a bill allowing the Kansas Pacific Railroad to construct a branch road, from a point not further east than Ellsworth, by way of the Arkansas and Rio Grande Rivers, to the Mexican boundary. The bill subjects all the extended line of road to the preferred use of the government, the same as with the Union Pacific Railroad and branches, so the government will have more than 1,300 miles of road for $6,000,000, advanced to a former company. The land grant is the same as that of the Atlantic and Pacific companies.

THE WIDOW STANTON.

The President this morning signed the joint resolution appropriating one year's salary of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the benefit of the widow and children of the late E. M. Stanton.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue was informed to-day that General Ransom, a former Supervisor of North and South Carolina, and one Loring, an accomplice, were arrested at Atlantic City, Iowa, on the 11th inst., by General Clarke, United States Marshal for Iowa, and taken to Raleigh for trial for alleged conspiracy to defraud under the United States revenue law.

COLORED MEN CALL ON THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Twelve colored men of the Georgia Legislature visited Vice President Colfax at the capitol this morning, and were introduced by Senator Wilson. One of the Georgians made a short speech, setting forth the views of the delegation, and expressing the hope that Congress would not give the colored citizens of their State into the power of the rebels. In reply, the Vice President frankly stated that he did not believe the existing Legislature of Georgia could perpetuate itself, and said his sympathies were with the freedmen, and he hoped to see them secured in their rights.

GENERAL AMES' CASE.

Senator Conkling's report on the credentials of General Ames as Senator-elect from Mississippi calls attention to the constitutional requirement that a person to be eligible as a Senator of the United States must be an inhabitant of the State for which he is chosen, and must be an inhabitant when elected. The election in this case occurred on the 18th of January, 1870, at which time General Ames was a military officer stationed in Mississippi by supreme military authority, and was acting as Provisional Governor by appointment from Gen. McDowell. In the opinion of the Judiciary Committee his presence in the State under the circumstances did not constitute the requisite legal residence, notwithstanding his declaration when consenting to become a candidate for the Senate, that he intended to leave the army and reside in Mississippi, and notwithstanding his subsequent resignation from the army, which was accepted by the President before signing the bill to admit the State.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Eugene Schuyler, Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg; Charles White, Secretary to the President of [illegible]; George H. Sharp, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York, [illegible] present Marshal, to be Collector of Internal Revenue, Fourth District, New York; Alfred [illegible], Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third District, New York; [illegible], Postmaster, Freeport, Ill.

INDIAN NEWS.

Information has been received by Vincent Colyer, from General Grierson, commanding a department of the Indian Territory, that the large majority of the Indians of that reservation have received their annuity. The quantity of goods issued, though not large, is of superior quality, and the Indians express themselves well satisfied. The Indians do not commit so many depredations as formerly. [illegible]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

[illegible]